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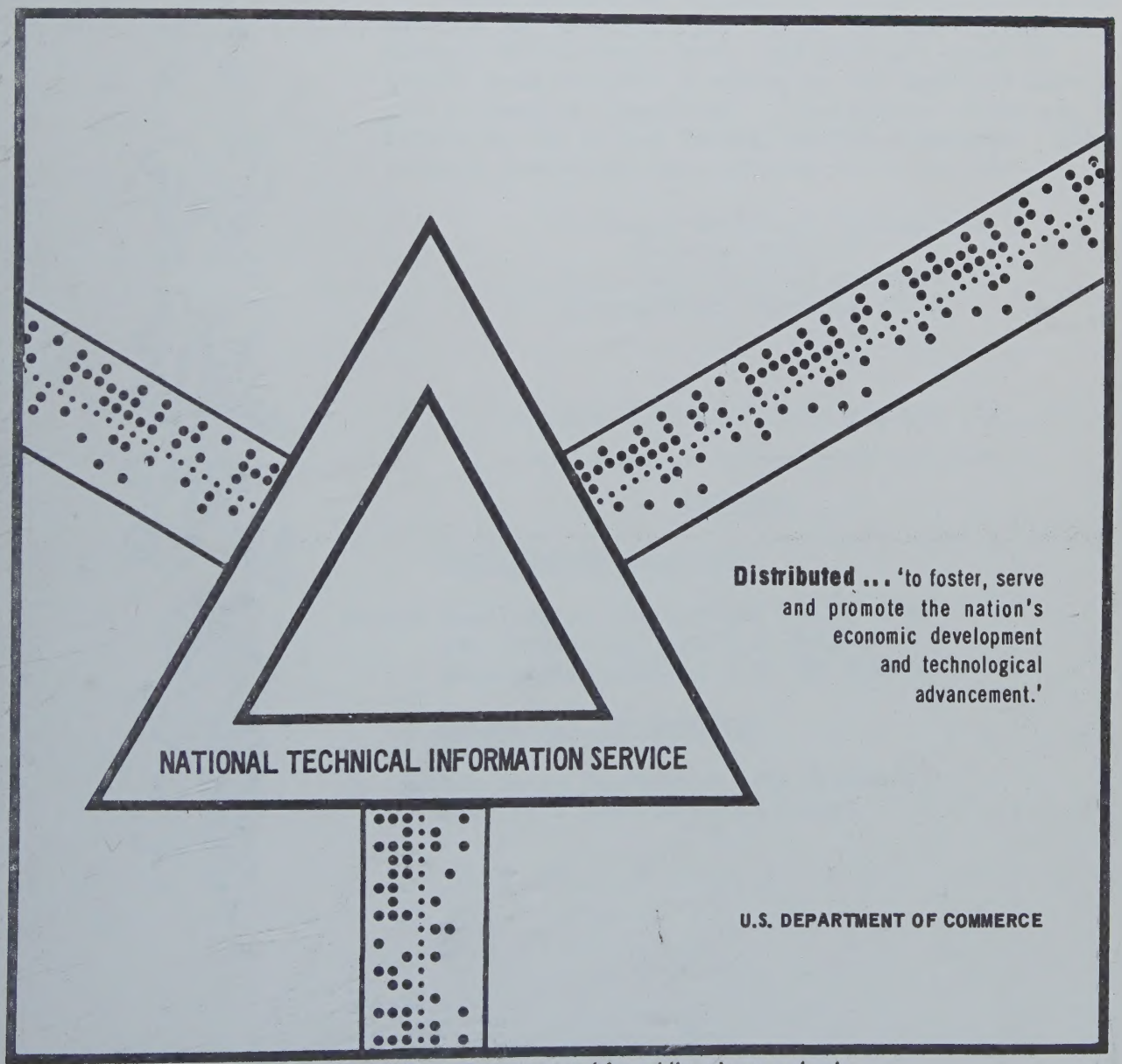
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

PARTY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Proper Handling of Letters and Visits from the People--An Important Matter of Maintaining Contact with the Masses 1

LEADERSHIP FOR INDUSTRY

Strengthen Party Leadership Over Economic Work in a Down-To-Earth Manner 4

Page

STATISTICS

We Must Have "Figures" in Mind - by Kung Hsiao-wen 7

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Power Holders Should Grasp the Revolution in Education - by Cha Pu 13

NEW CADRES

Party Committee of Hsiashan Commune, Ch'aoyang Hsien, Kwangtung, Seriously Trains and Educates New Cadres 17

MEDICINE

Chinese Medical Workers Combine Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine in Treating Acute Abdominal Conditions 19

COAL MINING

Northwest China Region Builds Small Coal Pits 21

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Visits Shenyang 22

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Home 22

CHINA AND EL SALVADOR

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Meets Minister of External Relations of El Salvador 23

CHINA AND JAPAN

Patriotic Chinese Residents in Japan Hold Meeting to Celebrate Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN 23

Kuo Mo-jo and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Japanese Friends 24

Eisaku Sato and Company Continue To Carry Out Scheme of "Two Chinas" 25

Japanese Rural Activists' Friendship Group to China Arrives in Peking 26

Page

Governor of Metropolitan Tokyo of Japan and His Party Arrive in Peking 27

Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group Visits Central China's Wuhan City 27

CHINA AND LAOS

Prince Souphanouvong Congratulates China on Restoration of Her Lawful Rights in UN 28

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador 29

CHINA AND MEXICO

Delegation of Mexican Table Tennis Federation Arrives in Peking 29

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Kim Il Receives Chinese Delegation of Fuel and Chemical Industries 30

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Banquet on Visit of Chinese Delegation of Fuel and Chemical Industries 30

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Chile Advances in Struggle for Defense of State Sovereignty and National Independence 31

NATIONAL

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

CCP Yent'ai District Committee Holds a Study Class for Leading Cadres at the Hsien Level and Above To Study Dialectical Materialism Earnestly and Sum Up Experience in Line Struggle 34

SAFETY IN PRODUCTION

Heighten Revolutionary Sense of Responsibility, Insure Safety in Production 38

Wusung Chemical Works, Shanghai, Achieves Safety in Production 42

Page

TECHNICIANS

Bring the Technicians into Full Play 44

COST OF FARM PRODUCTION

Pay Attention to the Practice of Economy In Order To Reduce the Cost of Agricultural Production - by Yung Hsin 48

MODEL PRODUCTION BRIGADE

A Tremendous Change - first of a series on Tachai Production Brigade 50

March Victoriously Along Socialist Road - second of a series on Tachai Production Brigade 52

Tachai Builds New Socialist Countryside by Self-Reliance - third of a series on Tachai Production Brigade 54

Persevere in Educating Peasants with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought - last installment of series on Tachai Production Brigade 56

BARE-FOOT DOCTOR

Doctor Serves People Wholeheartedly in Northwest China's Desert 60

MINING

North China Province Acclerates Mine Building 62

MINERAL ORE

Magnesite Deposits Located in Szechwan 63

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Dr. Nasroullan Youssofi of Afghanistan Leaves Peking for Tour of Southern China 66

CHINA AND AFRICA

Vice President of Supreme Council for Sports in Africa Mahmoud Chehata Arrives in Peking 66

Leading Member of Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Fetes Delegation of Supreme Council for Sports in Africa 67

Page

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Geophysicist and His Wife Leave Peking To Continue China Tour 67

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Medical Delegation Leaves Peking 68

Chilean Friends Arrive in Peking 68

Chinese Pavilion in Santiago International Fair Warmly Welcomed 68

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Prime Minister, President Greet Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN 69

CHINA AND EL SALVADOR

Minister of External Relations of El Salvador Walter Beneke Leaves Peking for Home 70

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Ambassador to Italy Gives Reception for Chinese Government Economic Delegation's Visit to Italy 70

Head of Chinese Government Economic Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet in Rome 71

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Leaves Rome for Home 72

Former Italian Vice Premier Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow 72

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wu Teh and Wang Kuo-chuan Fete Japanese Governor of Metropolitan Tokyo 73

Delegation of Japan International Trade Promotion Association Leaves Peking for Home 74

Japanese Delegation to China of National Council for Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations Arrives in Peking 74

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malayan Paper Hails Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN 75

Page

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Military Delegation Returns to Bamako from China 75

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Friendly Personage, Former Prime Minister T.P. Acharya Arrives in Peking 76

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Delegation of Fuel and Chemical Industries Leave Pyongyang for Home 76

Chinese Delegation of Fuel and Chemical Industries Back in Peking from Korea 77

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Delegation Arrives in Peking 77

Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Chi Peng-fei and Others Meet Pakistan Delegation, Two Sides Hold Talks 78

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Gives Dinner for Pakistan Track and Field Team 79

CHINA AND UN

Mass Organizations, Political Parties, Prominent Figures of Some Countries, Regions Greet Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN 79

CHINA AND US

Chinese Students in US Oppose US Imperialist Scheme of Creating "An Independent Taiwan" 82

CHINA AND USSR

NPC Standing Committee and State Council of PRC Greet 54th Anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution 83

Peking Film Reception Marks 54th Anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution 84

Soviet Ambassador to China Gives Reception Marking October Revolution Anniversary 84

Page

NATIONAL

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Strive To Smash Idealist Transcendentalism in the Course of Revolutionary Practice 85

Persevere in the Use of Revolutionary Theory to Guide Revolutionary Practice, and Constantly Raise Consciousness of Implementing Party Policies 90

REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

Consciously Uphold Revolutionary Unity and Lead the Masses in Forging Triumphantly Ahead 93

MASS INDOCTRINATION

Insist on Integrating the Study of the Cadres with That of the Masses 96

WOMEN CADRES

Vigorously Foster and Use Women Cadres 99

REMOLDING OF WORLD OUTLOOK

Remolding World Outlook Depends on Mao Tsetung Thought 101

FARM MACHINES

Southwest China Farm Machinery Plant Serves Agriculture 103

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

CPC Central Committee Greets 30th Anniversary of Founding of Albanian Party of Labor 105

China Issues Stamps on 30th Anniversary of Albanian Party of Labor 106

Chinese Edition of "History of Albanian Party of Labor" Published . . . 107

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

China-Cambodia Friendship People's Commune Named in Peking 107

CHINA AND CHILE

Ting Hsi-lin Fetes Chilean Friends 110

Page

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Prime Minister Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN 110

Iranian Trade Delegation to China Arrives in Peking 111

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Visiting Group to Italian International Farm Machinery Exhibition Leaves Peking for Italy 111

Chinese Government Delegation Led by Minister of Foreign Trade Returns to Peking After Visiting Algeria and Italy 112

Former Italian Vice Premier Visits Hangchow 112

CHINA AND JAPAN

Reactionary Sato Government Reveals Its Aggressive Ambition Towards China's Tiaoyu and Other Islands 113

China-Japan Friendship Association Gives Banquet in Honor of Japanese Delegation to China of National Council for Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations 113

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Chi Peng-fei, Peng Shao-hui and Others Continue Talks Separately with Members of Pakistan Delegation 115

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Pakistan Delegation 115

Leader of Pakistan Delegation Z.A. Bhutto Gives Return Banquet in Peking 118

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

PDRY Foreign Minister Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN 119

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

President Nguyen Huu Tho, President Huynh Tan Phat Send Message to Premier Chou En-lai Expressing Thanks for China's Sympathy with Typhoon Victims in South Vietnam 120

Page

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Table Tennis Federation President Arrives in Peking 121

CHINA AND US

American Friends, Patriotic Chinese Residents and Students in US Hail Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN 121

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Belgrade for Paris 122

NATIONAL

REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

Party Committee of Peking Municipal Storage and Transport Company Follows Chairman Mao's Teaching "Unite and Fight for Still Greater Victories" and Voluntarily Strengthen the Revolutionary Unity of the "Squad Members" of the Party Committee 123

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Realistically Strengthen Leadership Over Study Activities by Cadres at and above the Hsien Level 126

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Party Organizations and Revolutionary Committees at Various Levels in Ts'eh'eng Puyi Nationality Autonomous Hsien, Kweichow Province, Trains Minority Nationality Cadres in the Three Great Revolutionary Struggles 129

"LEARN FROM TACHAI"

Deal with the Implementation of Party Policy by Raising It to the Plane of Line Struggle 131

Implement Party Policy in a Serious and Conscientious Manner - by Chao Feng-nien 136

PUBLIC HEALTH

Party Committee of I-yang Municipal Transportation Cooperative Perseveringly Carries Out Prevention of Snail Fever 138

Page

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

PLA Commanders and Fighters Implement Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention 141

MILITIA

Outstanding Militia Unit on Southeast China Coast 143

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

CPC Central Committee Greets New Central Committee of Albanian Party of Labor Headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha 145

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao's Speech 146

Speech by Comrade Jovan Andoni, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Albanian Embassy in Peking 150

Communist Party Members, Workers, Peasants and Soldiers in Chinese Capital Hold Rally in Warm Celebration of 30th Anniversary of Founding of Albanian Party of Labor 155

Celebrations in Shanghai, Shihchiachuang, Anshan and Loyang of China Mark 30th Anniversary of Founding of Albanian Party of Labor 157

Chinese Workers Warmly Greet Albanian Party Congress 159

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Glorious Course, Great Victory 161

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Visits Tachai 163

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Foreign Minister Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN 164

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Most Warmly Greet National Day of Kingdom of Cambodia 164

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Heroic Cambodian People Are Bound to Triumph 166

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in France for Friendly Visit 167

Page

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana Government Trade Mission Arrives in Peking 168

CHINA AND ITALY

Former Italian Vice Premier Arrives in Peking 169

Kuo Mo-jo Gives Banquet in Honor of Pietro Nenni 169

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepal-China Friendship Association Celebrates Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN 170

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice Minister Han Nien-lung Meet Second Visiting Group of Korea 172

Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow 172

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 173

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Delegation of Philippine Insurance and Banking Executive Group Leaves Peking for Home 174

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

China Dance Drama Troupe Gives Premiere in Yugoslavia 174

NATIONAL

CENTRALIZED LEADERSHIP

Strengthen Regard for the Party, Voluntarily Uphold Centralized Party Leadership 176

INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Party Committee of Hupeh Steel Works Selects Tutors from Among Workers to Help the Workers Study Chairman Mao's Works 180

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Develop Our Country's Light Industry with Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results 183

Page

MECHANIZED FARMING

North China Production Brigade Mechanizes Farming 194

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan and Shih Shao-hua Meet Albanian Journalists' Delegation 196

Albanian Visiting Group Arrives in Peking 196

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Reception for Chinese Government Delegation's Visit to Albania 197

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Tour of Southern China 197

Story About Close Friendship between Chinese and Albanian People 198

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech at Cambodia's National Day Reception 200

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Cambodia's National Day Reception 205

Samdech Sihanouk Presides Over Reception Given by Prime Minister Penn Nouth in Warm Celebration of 18th Anniversary of Independence of Cambodia 208

Peking Meeting Celebrates National Day of Kingdom of Cambodia 210

Delegation of NUFC and RGNUC Leaves Peking for DRVN on Visit 216

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Ambassador to Canada Huang Hua Leaves for New Post 217

Canadian Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China 217

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets and Fetes Canadian Friend 218

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Fetes Iranian Trade Delegation to China 218

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Iranian Trade Delegation to China 218

Page

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Iranian Embassy in Peking Gives Banquet for Iranian Trade Delegation to China 219

CHINA AND ITTF

ITTF Honorary Treasurer Jean Mercier and His Wife Arrive in Peking 220

CHINA AND ITALY

Former Italian Vice Premier Visits Tsinghua University 220

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Table Tennis Delegation from Kuwait Visits Tientsin 221

CHINA AND LEBANON

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Republic of Lebanon 221

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Second Korean Visiting Group to China Leaves Peking 222

Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea Visit Hangchow 223

Chinese Team Escorting Animals and Plant Seeds to Korea Leaves for Home 223

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Delegation to China Returns Home 224

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Gives Dinner in Honor of Pakistan Delegation to China 224

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrades Li Teh-sheng and Kuang Jen-nung Meet Romanian Delegation of Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications 225

Romanian Delegation of Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications Leaves Peking for Home 225

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. 226

Page

CHINA AND UN

Delegation of People's Republic of China to 26th Session of UN General Assembly Leaves Peking for New York 226

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Receives Head of Chinese Exhibition Delegation 228

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November 15, 1971 No. 5014

****
* NATIONAL *
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PARTY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Proper Handling of Letters and Visits From the People-- An Important Matter of Maintaining Contact with the Masses

- The Party committee and revolutionary committee of P'inglu hsien adopt a fervent and responsible attitude toward incoming letters and visits from the people

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 2, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan, November 1) Acting in compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Most fundamental to the reform of state organs is the maintenance of close ties with the masses," the Party committee and revolutionary committee of P'inglu hsien, Shansi Province, seriously and properly handle letters and visits from the masses. In dealing with major questions put forward by the masses, they have basically achieved the aim of putting everything right and bringing everything to a proper conclusion, thus further cementing the ties with the broad masses of people.

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Pinglu hsien take a proper stand toward incoming letters and visits and regard them as an important matter for the Party and the government in maintaining close ties with the masses. The Party committee and revolutionary committee of the hsien put a standing committee member and a vice chairman respectively in charge of such a task. The leadership organs of the units and communes directly under the hsien are all staffed with full-time or part-time personnel in charge of this work. The object is to insure attention from the leadership at all levels to this work and from those in charge at all levels.

Once, a visitor came and asked to see a standing committee member. The latter immediately took time out to see him and patiently listened to what he had to say. A very quick solution of his problem was achieved.

Secretary Chang Pao-shan of the hsien Party committee constantly receives visitors in person. To solve the problems put forward by the masses, he often works late into the night. Sometimes he has to arrange for board and lodgings for the masses who call. He has won the praise of the masses.

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of P'inglu hsien also regard the handling of incoming letters and visits as a process of educating the masses and raising their awareness of line struggle. Once, a cadre assigned to a team wrote to the deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee asking for a transfer. Liu Chih-kuang personally replied to the cadre's letter and enlightened him. He helped the latter to foster the idea of taking root in a mountainous area.

On another occasion, a commune member was criticized by the production team for certain capitalist ideas. He was not reconciled to the criticism and reported the matter to the hsien revolutionary committee. After ascertaining things, the comrade in charge of handling letters and visits joined him in the study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and policies. They criticized together Liu Shao-ch'i's sinister "san-tzu i-pao." The commune member was helped to raise his awareness. After his return home, he took the initiative to fight self and criticize revisionism at a commune members' meeting. This gave other commune members a great enlightening education.

Some of the working personnel of the hsien in charge of incoming letters and visits showed contempt for such work in the past. They dismissed visitors with a casual word or two and unconcernedly passed on incoming letters to the lower levels for action. Under the inspiration of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the hsien, they now see the significance of incoming letters and visits. They show ebullient revolutionary enthusiasm and a highly responsible work attitude in handling letters and visits from the people. They achieve the aim of receiving the masses earnestly, listening to their opinions humbly, helping out with education patiently and handling problems carefully.

On the eve of the Spring Festival this year, the letter-visit office received a letter from an old lady related to a martyr of Hsihanyao brigade of Hungch'i commune, asking questions about preferential treatment and compensation work. At that time, the holidays had already started. Those personnel handling letters and visits thought of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Serve the people wholeheartedly." They thought that this small matter had also a bearing on the major problem of how to treat the masses. Therefore, they shared the thoughts of the masses and felt as urgently about the matter as the masses did. On the all-important evening of the day preceding the Spring Festival, they went over for a visit. They joined the revolutionary committee of the brigade in studying and solving the problems raised by the old lady. With them they brought Chairman Mao's personal solicitude.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "About the work in any department, we must first get at the relevant conditions before we know how to handle things properly." The Party committee and revolutionary committee of P'inglu hsien

held that in handling letters and visits, whether we go outdoors to make penetrating investigations or sit tight in the office handling problems by "taking things for granted" was not purely a problem of work style but also a problem involving the two world outlooks represented by the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism. The working personnel of this hsien who handle letters and visits persist in going deep into the lower levels to make investigations and studies. This enables many problems to be solved in time.

* * *

LEADERSHIP FOR INDUSTRY

Strengthen Party Leadership Over Economic Work in a Down-To-Earth Manner

- Party organizations of Tientsin Municipal Metallurgical Bureau at various levels are acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 2, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch, November 1) Under the guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao's great guideline, "Promote revolution and stimulate production and war preparedness and other work," the Party organizations of Tientsin Municipal Metallurgical Bureau at various levels have strengthened leadership over economic work in a down-to-earth manner. A very favorable situation is created on the metallurgical front.

On the basis of overfulfillment of the 1970 state production plan two months ahead of schedule, this bureau since the beginning of this year has overfulfilled the state plans from month to month. Total industrial output for the period from January to September showed an increase of over 21 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. For such main items as steel, rolled steel, metal products, etc., the yearly plans were fulfilled by 79 to 87 percent. In respect of quality, variety, profits delivered to the state and other economic indicators, state plans were overfulfilled. Great progress was scored in the development of new techniques and new technology.

In practice, the Party committee of the Tientsin Municipal Metallurgical Bureau came to understand deeply that to strengthen Party leadership over economic work in a down-to-earth manner, the leading cadres must take the lead in the serious study of the line, guidelines and policies for socialist economic construction drawn up by Chairman Mao, and put them to the masses in their entirety so that they can find a firm anchor in every basic-level unit. Only in this way can we continuously raise the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and people in the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and give full play to their socialist activism.

Since the beginning of this year, the Party committee of the Metallurgical Bureau has closely combined various central tasks with the conscientious study of the line for victory and unity of the 9th Party National Congress and the study of the general line for socialist construction and a series of "walking on both legs" guidelines worked out by Chairman Mao. The broad masses of iron and steel workers and cadres studied a series of directives, guidelines and policies from Chairman Mao and reviewed the history of two-line struggle on the metallurgical front of Tientsin. They exposed and criticized the crime of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind who axed all the several tens of converters, electric furnaces, blast furnaces and coke ovens and two newly built mines--built following a blooming

growth in Tientsin during the big leap forward. They set aflame infinite hatred against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was enhanced considerably. Proper handling of iron and steel production was regarded as a glorious political task entrusted to them by the Party. In the revolutionary spirit of seizing every minute and every second, they whipped up an upsurge in the effort to make more and better steel.

In August this year, the Tientsin No. 1 Steel Mill encountered difficulties at a crucial moment of production. Thirteen fraternal units including the Tientsin No. 3 Steel Mill, Metallurgical Machine Repair and Assembly Works, Metallurgical Machine and Spare Parts Factory, Metallurgical Engineering Team, etc., developed the spirit of socialist cooperation and took the initiative to send up workers, cadres and technical personnel on a support mission. Difficulties were overcome in time. The No. 1 Steel Mill was enabled to achieve a new record for steady and high output in a high-temperature season.

"Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work." The Party organizations of the Tientsin Municipal Metallurgical Bureau at various levels have constantly studied and analyzed the ideological state of cadres and the masses in strengthening Party leadership over economic work. With targets in mind, they strengthen ideological and political work. The Party organizations of various factories lead the broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel in associating the practice of three major revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment with the study of Chairman Mao's relevant works. They take Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide in transforming the subjective world and the objective world.

To counter the problem of improper combination of safekeeping work with steel production, the safekeeping group of the steel-making workshop of the Tientsin Metallurgical Experimental Factory studied various teachings from Chairman Mao such as, "Advocate the practice of taking the whole situation into account." By so doing, they strengthened the concept of the whole and took the initiative to walk over to the side of furnaces to join the steel-making workers in servicing furnace equipment. The Party branch of the workshop summed up and pushed its experience in time. This gave full play to the socialist cooperative spirit of the whole workshop. The research workers achieved the aim of operating machines when having something to do and helping out with steel-making when having nothing to do. The experiment workers walked out of the laboratory to go to the furnaces for test specimens. Steel-making workers set themselves to loading more and turning out steel fast. All work processes worked in close coordination in a joint fight. This enabled the average daily steel output in September to rise by 74 percent compared with that in the first half of the year.

Chairman Mao teaches, "All practical workers must make investigations at lower levels." Leading members of the Party organizations at various levels of the Tientsin Municipal Metallurgical Bureau have continuously improved the leadership style and constantly penetrated into the forefront of

production to make elaborate investigations and studies and learn humbly from the worker masses. The level of leadership over economic work and the related skills was raised. By the end of June this year, the Tientsin metallurgical system overfulfilled the state plan for the first half of the year. Under such an excellent situation, some leading members from the bureau and higher who went down to the factory developed the idea of "getting close to it" and "taking a breather." The result was that though the plan for July was fulfilled yet production showed a downward trend. An investigation by the Party committee of the Metallurgical Bureau turned up the beginnings of the above-mentioned idea. Leading members at various levels were immediately organized in the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and a summing-up of experiences and lessons. They were made to humbly acquire the Tach'ing workers' style of being humble and modest, free from arrogance and rashness and looking for shortcomings and forging continuously ahead. This was followed very rapidly by new achievements in revolution and production in August.

In the face of such a new victory, some members of the standing committee of the Party committee of the Metallurgical Bureau in September again went separately over a dozen major plans to get at the new ideological trends and problems. It was found that in respect of steel ingots, the quality of Tientsin No. 1 Steel Mill had suddenly dropped from the first place to last in the whole metallurgical system.

In some other factories, there also appeared the beginnings of a trend toward preoccupation with quantity to the neglect of quality and material consumption. The Party committee of the bureau held a timely meeting and organized the cadres of various factories to take Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon in making a summing-up and analysis. They were made to see that high output must be accompanied by good quality and that only good quality could insure the dialectical relations between quantity and quality in the achievement of a high output. Throughout the bureau a further campaign was held to acquire the "three-old" and "four-strict" revolutionary style of the workers of Tach'ing.

Meanwhile, old workers were organized into an investigation group to look into the quality of several tens of main products of the whole bureau and make suggestions for improvement. This made for the achievement of high output, good quality and low material consumption throughout the metallurgical system for the month of September. State plans were fulfilled in an over-all, balanced manner.

* * *

STATISTICS

We Must Have "Figures" in Mind

- A rebuttal of the "theory that statistics are useless"

by

Kung Hsiao-wen (宮效閩)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 29, 1971)

At present, a new upsurge is being whipped up in our socialist revolution and construction. Tasks for the first year of the 4th Five-Year Plan are being undertaken triumphantly. The new situation has imposed a new demand on planned statistical work. Much remains to be done in the struggle-criticism-transformation aspect of statistical work. However, for some comrades there now still exists a fuzzy idea of statistical work. After the criticism of the revisionist "theory of statistics serving every purpose" in some departments and some factories, the "theory that statistics are useless" again rears its head. Its mischief-making role is worth noting.

There is in circulation a view that "statistics represent a game of figures and mean next to nothing." In the past, under the influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some people did toy with statistical figures as a kind of game. But it should be noted that correct statistical figures are pregnant with realistic content and reflective of the quality and quantity of an objective thing and of such a degree as people may reach or have reached in transforming the objective world, and can in no way be regarded merely as a "game of figures."

Chairman Mao teaches us, "We cannot decide a problem subjectively on the basis of nothing." We must "have 'figures' in mind." "Without knowing how to pay attention to fundamental statistics and principal percentages and without knowing how to pay attention to the quantitative limits that determine the quality of a thing, we shall end up with no 'figures' in all matters and inevitably make mistakes."

This is true of the Party's work and especially of economic work. Only by making a fundamental statistical analysis of the whole process of activities of the national economy and of the condition of production and construction of every area, every department and every enterprise and laying hold of fundamental figures that accurately reflect real conditions can we organize production better. And only in this way can we make all economic activities more compatible with the objective law and be rewarded with greater, quicker, more plentiful and better results. If we should do away with all kinds of statistics and have no 'figures' in our minds in all matters, then we would inevitably get fuzzy and muddle-headed with the work process and the essence of problems would slip out of our grasp. Therefore, to reckon with statistics or not, to have "figures" in mind or not, is a

major question bearing on whether we adhere to the materialist theory of reflection or idealist transcendentalism in economic work. There is a lot of reasoning to it. In no way does it "mean next to nothing!"

For long time, the struggle in economic work between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line has raged very acutely. It is common knowledge that in a desperate bid to advocate the "theory that statistics answer every purpose," Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind set store by the material and not the human factor, churning out a labyrinthine maze of arabic figures that set people to moving in circles within the confines of scholasticism.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers and peasants criticized the old statistical work. This was quite necessary and entirely correct. But "in our approach to work, it is one-sided to affirm everything or negate everything." We must learn to make a dialectical analysis of problems. We must oppose not only scholasticism in statistical work but also nihilism in statistical work. We must resolutely get rid of whatever is conformed to be, after mass discussion and practical tests, that which belongs to scholasticism and "the game of figures." That kind of statistical work with a realistic effect on the formulation of current production and construction plans and serves to measure the state of their execution, must be handled properly in a serious manner. Accumulation of statistical data about long-term plans for our socialist construction must likewise be handled well in a dead serious way. Such data are kept not without purpose but for a good purpose. For our socialist construction is a 100-year major plan. Today we must project ahead for tomorrow. In ordinary times, we must think of extraordinary times. It will not do to just reckon with the present!

Therefore, in the reform of statistical work, we cannot make short work of a job for immediate gains. We must take into consideration factors helpful to the effort in promoting revolution and stimulating production and helpful to current work and compatible with long-term needs. For tables and forms, we must aim for simplicity and bare essentials, commonly used and easy-to-understand language, practicality and usefulness, with practical needs in mind. To suit the needs of the Party's central work, we must also refrain from following tables and forms strictly to the letter but must be flexible and militant. Those tables and forms falling short of practical needs must be abolished while those really required must be created.

A certain cotton mill in Shanghai analytically looked into its 95 kinds of tables and forms for production statistics, one by one. It abolished 54 kinds which imposed "control, strangling and suppression" on the workers and which fell short of practical needs, and allowed 41 rational kinds to remain. To meet new needs, it added 7 kinds. After the reform, the tables and forms were simplified, easy to fill out and functional and useful. For instance, in the production-increase and economy campaign, workers at the mill laid hold of the main contradictions interfering with the progress of the campaign and established new statistical record systems. This enabled the workers to

have "figures" in mind and consciously strengthen management over production. The operational level was raised. A spur was given to the development of production. Many of the statistical records were helpful to an historical analysis thereafter. Thus, not only current but long-term needs were fulfilled. After such a reform, the specialized statistical personnel also came to understand that correct statistics serve the needs of socialist construction. They fostered the idea of making a good job of statistical work for the revolution.

Another view favoring the "theory that statistics are useless" is that "without statistics, we can handle production just the same, and can claim having pit stern stuff against tough stuff if we get ahead in production." This kind of thinking does not hold water. It makes a world of difference whether production is associated with statistics. An important indicator setting socialist production apart from capitalist production is the development of the national economy according to plan. Everything that stands for capitalism turns on the object of squeezing more out of surplus value. The whole social production effort being in a state of anarchy is the furthest thing from a planned national economy.

For our socialist production, we never depart one inch from the national plan while the formulation of the plan itself is not divorced from correct statistics. To work according to plan is to expose and analyze contradictions in economic construction and put forward proper measures for their solution through getting hold of the practical condition and a large mass of statistical data about the national economy. Therefore, to promptly provide realistic and historical statistical data about the national economy and give a true picture of the practical level of development of the national economy, its pace of development, and its various internal links and proportional relationships, is to find an important basis for building the plan on a scientific, reliable foundation. With no "figures" in mind, the last thing we can talk about is planned management. We cannot possibly make a success of production. If we succeed in getting temporarily ahead in production, is it really pitting "stern stuff" against "tough stuff"? We do not think so.

The worker comrades aptly say, "If production is divorced from planned statistics, it must be an anarchist effort!" Under such circumstances, the class enemy will find an opportunity for fishing in troubled waters, corruption and theft and falsification. This is worth our taking as a serious warning.

Statistics is also an important tool in checking the progress of the execution of a plan. Various departments, areas and production units must seriously arrange and organize production according to state plans and strive in every way for the overall fulfillment of state plans. This calls for statistics giving a true picture of the process of the execution of a plan and its results and of the state of fulfillment of the bureau's plan in its various departments, and exposing the contradictions in the fulfillment of a plan. This also enables the leadership organ and the broad masses to adopt timely measures for the solution of these contradictions.

Sometimes, we should also make some necessary adjustments of the plan in the light of actual conditions reflected in statistical figures. In the fourth quarter of last year, with a view to the firm implementation of the militant task "for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1970 national economic plan" put forward in the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, an industrial company in Shanghai combined an examination of the production efforts of all factories in the same field with an analysis of statistical data. It was found that of 42 factories in the same line, five had encountered great difficulties in the fulfillment of the state plans. Another analysis was made of the great impact on the whole bureau and on fraternal areas if these five factories should have failed to fulfill their plans. Therefore, people of the company penetrated into the midst of factories to mobilize the masses and tell them face to face the truth. Mass coordination was organized. This enabled the five factories to fulfill their yearly plans ahead of schedule. Overfulfillment of the state plan by the whole company 25 days ahead of schedule was assured. They said, "With statistics, we analyze and expose contradictions. With 'figures' in mind, we get a clear picture of things and have no lack of methods in mobilizing the masses. Fulfillment of a plan is assured."

Cases like this may be multiplied. Is there not a sharp difference when it comes to those who go without a statistical analysis and who "work" on a catch-as-catch-can basis and drift as far afield as they can get"? How can we say that "without statistics, we can handle production just the same"?

Some people also hold that "statistical work binds the hands of the masses, a manifestation of distrust in the masses." Such a view setting statistical work in opposition to the mass movement is also wrong.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the poisonous influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, statistical work was seriously detached from proletarian politics, from reality and from the masses, and partially led down the evil road of serving the "control, strangling and suppression" line and "material incentives." But at a time when we are criticizing revisionist statistics as something imposing "control, strangling and suppression" on the masses, we should in no way listen to such a haphazard conclusion drawn by certain people: "All statistical work means 'control, strangling and suppression'." To go along with such a conclusion is to agree to the abolition of socialist statistical work, and to abolish statistics is to give up planned economy. This will not only interfere with the development of socialist production and construction but will also weaken and sabotage the economic foundation of the proletarian dictatorship.

Lenin once pointed out concisely: "If we refrain from imposing overall national statistical control and supervision on the production and distribution of products, then laborers' political power and freedom cannot be maintained and a restoration of the capitalist system of exploitation is unavoidable." This can never be brooked by our proletarian and revolutionary people.

Does taking up statistical work mean distrust of the masses? This cannot be farther from the truth. In making revolution and handling construction, we rely on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and on proletarian politics in command to mobilize and organize the masses and arouse their activism to the full. That we advocate statistics as something useful does not mean that figures decide everything. In fact, many factors such as man's thinking, enthusiasm, etc., cannot be entirely reflected in the several figures. Even material factors, only when viewed in the light of the masses and reality, can be truly reflected through figures. But in doing everything, we must "adopt the strictest possible plan allowed by objective conditions." Only by having "figures" in mind and drawing up plans in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, guidelines and policies and the actual conditions of an area, a department and a unit can we make the broad masses see the objective of struggle.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must give play to the superiority of the socialist system and build our work on a scientific basis. Only in this way can we fully maintain and arouse the activism of the masses in fulfilling and overfulfilling the state plan.

Correct statistical figures tell us: How much we have achieved, how far we have gone in attaining our objectives and what kind of a new starting point has begun. They also tell us how wide is the gap between what is achieved and what we want to achieve. They provide a basis for deciding the direction and the objective in our next step of effort. If we know nothing about all this and work out so-called "plans by racking our brains" and taking all things for granted, then we are really dampening the enthusiasm of the masses!

Chairman Mao teaches us, "In doing whatever work, we must launch a mass campaign and it will not do to go without a mass campaign." Statistical work can never be made the business of only a minority of people of the leadership organs or specialized organs. Various tasks related to our socialist cause are undertaken under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee by relying on the leadership at various levels in giving the broad masses leadership.

Therefore, first, we must rely on the masses to do statistical work and never on a small minority to do it behind closed doors. Statistical work takes original records as its foundation. Only by arousing the masses to action can we make a good job of it. Some factories select shift and group workers to take charge of the job of summing up and publishing the original records of the relevant shift and group. This helps prevent the bourgeois style of falsification and prevent the anarchist evil trend toward no records, no statistics, no stock-clearing and no accounting "with none committed to the responsibility of a big enterprise."

Second, we must do statistical work for the benefit of the masses and make it serve the masses in their participation in management. This is to say that not only the leadership at various levels must have "figures" in mind

but also the broad masses must have "figures" in mind. We must be good at applying statistics and figures in giving publicity to the masses, arousing them to action and organizing them.

In the act of clearing the hurdles in production, some factories put on public display the relevant statistical figures of various shifts and groups in the form of graphs with concrete images projected and easy-to-understand illustrations given. The old master workers said, "With the image-evoking graphs hanging on the wall, statistical figures have something to tell. With 'figures' in mind, we have a clear picture of things. In clearing an obstacle, our determination is strong."

Practice shows that when the leadership and the masses have "figures" in mind, we can better implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, exercise better initiative in struggle and achieve a still greater victory in revolution and production.

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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Power Holders Should Grasp the Revolution in Education

by

Cha Pu (扎布), Secretary of the CCP Huaite Hsien Committee, Kirin Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 3, 1971)

When I first became chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, I was guilty of neglect of educational work. At that time I thought it would be all right to leave the matter to the standing committee members and departments in charge of educational work, for after all whether the work was properly carried out or not would hardly affect the annual output. At a rectification meeting of the leading body one day an old poor peasant sharply pointed out, "At present there are quite a few problems in our schools. We must not pay attention only to rice seedlings and forget all about human seedlings for that is a major issue that concerns the training of successors for the revolution." The words of this old peasant touched me greatly, and I was most disturbed.

Later upon going to the masses to acquaint myself with the situation, I discovered that because I had not seriously taken charge of education, the leading bodies at various levels also became rather negligent over the revolution in education and when problems appeared in the schools, they could not be solved in time. Such facts enabled me to understand profoundly: "Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, education is still an important front in the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Although we have scored a great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the struggle is by no means over. If we were to let go and not take control it would mean permitting the bourgeoisie to continue their domination over this position."

Since work on the education front is of such vital importance, why did I fail to pay attention to it though I had formerly paid lip service to its importance? Actually my only intention was to transform the physiognomy of Huaite hsien and therefore paid attention only to grain, edible oil and cotton and did not grasp people, the line or power. I grasped only the economic base but not the superstructure. I was under the pernicious influence of the "theory of productive forces" of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers.

After understanding was advanced, the grasping of education became more conscious, and the revolution in education was placed on the agenda of important matters of the Party committee. No matter how short the time, it is never forgotten, no matter how heavy the work, it is never set aside, and no matter how short handed, it is never given up, but is grasped consciously, regularly and relentlessly.

As there is so much work in various fields in the hsien, how could that be done? I made a study of "On Contradiction" and "Method of Work of Party Committees." Chairman Mao teaches us: "A Party committee should keep a firm grasp on its central task and at the same time, around the central task, it should develop the work in other fields. At present, we have to take care of many fields; we must look after the work in all areas, armed units and departments, and not give all our attention to a few problems to the exclusion of others. Wherever there is a problem, we must put our finger on it, and this is a method we must master. ....Members of Party committees must learn to 'play the piano' well."

I realized that in the past too much attention was paid to one thing to the exclusion of others and that was because I had not learned to play the piano well, and had not been able to deal correctly with the relationship between the central task and educational work. Therefore I placed work from the various fronts of the hsien on the agenda of the Party committee and by making unified planning with due consideration for all parties concerned was able to make well-thought-out arrangements.

While keeping a grasp on the central task, I have at the same time not forgotten to grasp educational work as well. For example, when I was settling down at a point in Yüshulin brigade of Maoch'engtzu commune, to do "one-strike, three-oppose" work, I discovered an estrangement of feeling between some of the teachers and the poor and lower-middle peasants and they disliked taking part in the political activities of the brigade. I thought that the teachers should participate in the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement in the countryside so that they could be tempered in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles. I visited three of the communes and had talks with 13 of the leading comrades and they all agreed with my idea. Last winter vacation, we organized more than 4,000 teachers in the whole hsien and arranged for them to join production teams for a 30-day "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, to take part in winter water conservation construction and labor, and also to carry out at the same time an investigation on the revolution in education so that they might receive actual testing and tempering in the struggle.

In order to enable the standing committee to carry out division of labor without splitting up, while paying attention to grasping successfully the work of administration by different levels, we have at the same time not forgotten about combined action and mutual cooperation, and there appeared a situation in which everybody is lending a hand in the administration of education. Army representative Shih Chün-feng, a vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee and standing member of the hsien Party committee, in spite of his illness made a report on the political situation to the teachers and students and helped them to investigate and solve problems in running the school. Comrade Lo Hsi-chün, a vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee and standing member of the hsien Party committee, visited several middle schools, went into the classrooms for lessons and helped with investigation to carry out educational reform better.

Apart from these, we have also on the one hand paid attention to promoting the role of basic level Party committees and on the other hand to promoting the activism of educational departments, armed them with Mao Tse-tung's thought on education, constantly reminded them not to forget the Party's basic line and to understand the great significance of grasping educational work well. As for comrades in educational departments we have paid attention not to transfer or remove them at will, but to give them effective support in their work and enabled them to concentrate their energy and grasp the revolution in education better.

Chairman Mao teaches, "To lead the revolution to victory, a political party must depend on the correctness of its own political line and the solidarity of its own organization." Regardless of the complexity of the work on the educational front, as long as the line is grasped the fundamental will be grasped. For the past three years, we have grasped work mainly in the following fields:

First, by grasping the leading body. Facts have proved that only by building a strong leading body in the school can there be a guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. For the past several years, we have done a bit of work in this field. Aside from making manifest the role of existing revolutionary cadres, we have also selected more than 50 workers, peasants and old cadres to take charge of leadership work in middle and primary schools, among whom more than ten are hsien Party committee and hsien revolutionary committee members, as well as commune Party committees and revolutionary committees members. Some of the people were afraid that the transfer of these people might weaken the strength of their departments. I told them, "The school is a place for the training of successors and it is an important position contested by the two classes. You must be prepared to give up some strength in sending cadres there, for it would not do to think only of the present and not the future or to think only of this generation and not the future generations."

While strengthening the organizational construction of the leading bodies we have also paid more attention at the same time to ideological construction. The No. 4 middle school was a "long existing big trouble" unit, and there existed the problem of lack of unity among the leading body. We dispatched two of the standing committee members to settle down there and by means of rectification meetings helped them to raise the awareness of line struggle, and led the teachers and students of the whole school in swiftly launching a revolution in education upsurge to throw away the cap of "long existing big trouble" unit.

Secondly, by grasping the teaching ranks. "The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teaching staff." On the one hand it is necessary to increase the worker and peasant elements in the teaching ranks and on the other hand to strengthen the reform of the original teaching ranks. Naturally departments in charge and leading bodies of schools must grasp this problem, but merely relying on them is not enough and leaderships at the upper level must also personally do the grasping. In the spring of 1969, from talks with the teachers and students, I discovered quite a number of

problems existed in the laying down of the Party's policy for intellectuals in individual schools. Because of that, we summed up the experience in conscientious implementation of the policy for intellectuals by the Nanwaitzu commune, held an on-the-spot meeting, quickly rectified the erroneous trend and mobilized the activism of the broad masses of teachers.

Lastly, by grasping typical cases. Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is imperative to grasp typical cases well." While conscientiously learning typical cases in revolutionary education in the province and the whole country, we have at the same time established two advanced typical cases in our own hsien. These have been personally summed up by members of the standing committee after penetrating into the basic level. At present various communes also have their own typical cases. Our standing committee members still regularly go down to the typical case units to learn from them, to help them with consistently summing up experience, and when discovering any fresh problems, providing them with timely help and solution.

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NEW CADRES

Party Committee of Hsiashan Commune, Ch'aoyang Hsien, Kwangtung, Seriously Trains and Educates New Cadres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 1, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Canton dated October 31) Chairman Mao teaches us: "Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined. Therefore, it is our fighting task to train large numbers of new cadres in a planned way." In line with this teaching, the Party committee of Hsiashan commune, Ch'aoyang hsien, Kwangtung Province, takes the training of new cadres as a major task in the building of political power. It actively trains the new cadres, boldly uses them and helps them grow up in the three great revolutionary struggles.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, a group of new cadres were selected by the masses and admitted into the leading group of Hsiashan commune. At the beginning, some old cadres of the leading group of the commune held that these new cadres "were inexperienced, incapable and unreliable in work," so that they dared not give them a free hand in work. Others held that "the new cadres had been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, dared to act and were red ideologically," so that they used the new cadres but neglected their training and education.

In view of this problem, the Party committee of the commune organized the old cadres to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and led all comrades to make an all-sided analysis of the new cadres through the viewpoint of "dividing one into two." The comrades realized that the new cadres were full of vigor and vitality and worked enthusiastically and had to be used boldly in the course of struggle; but at the same time, the new cadres must be trained and educated intensively in the course of being used because their service as cadres was short and they were inexperienced in work.

With thinking raised to a higher level, the old cadres of this commune warmly helped the new cadres in seriously studying Chairman Mao's works with reference to reality, promptly summing up experience, raising their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and increasing their working abilities.

Cheng Ch'u-ju, a vice chairman of the commune revolutionary committee and a woman cadre, is a new cadre. She worked enthusiastically and vigorously, but she did not go deeply enough into the work. An old cadre who worked with her got together with her to study Chairman Mao's teachings about the mass line, not only confirming her strong points but also sternly pointing out her shortcomings. She was deeply educated.

While helping the new cadres, the old cadres of Hsiashan commune paid attention to leading them to strengthen their study of the political line and to raise their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. On one occasion, the commune Party committee sent a member

who was a new cadre to Yangnei brigade to take charge of the work of Party consolidation and Party building. At the beginning, this new cadre did not study Chairman Mao's line of Party building sufficiently, so that he paid only one-sided attention to organizational adjustment and neglected ideological adjustment and showed the deviation of carrying out "Party consolidation behind closed doors."

In view of this problem, Huang Keng-sheng, secretary of the commune Party committee, promptly led this new cadre to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "To make an adjustment organizationally, it is first necessary to make an adjustment ideologically," and helped him compare his work with Chairman Mao's line of Party building, making him understand that organizational adjustment was certainly necessary but, above all, it would be necessary first to make an adjustment ideologically and to raise the consciousness of the Party members in the class struggle and the line struggle and in continuing the revolution.

With thinking raised to a higher level, this new cadre again went deep among the masses to actively propagandize Chairman Mao's concepts of Party building and, proceeding from ideological adjustment, roused the Party members to consciously fight against self-interests and repudiate revisionism and mobilized the broad masses to take an active part in discussion and criticism, thereby effectively carrying out Chairman Mao's directive on Party consolidation and Party building. After that, Huang Keng-sheng, secretary of the Party committee, again helped this new cadre seriously sum up his experience in Party consolidation, giving him a lively lesson on the line education.

In the course of helping the new cadres grow up, the old cadres of Hsiashan commune imposed stern demands on themselves and paid close attention to playing the role of a model. They led the new cadres to the basic level and, in the course of practice, took the lead in going among the masses to make investigation and study, thereby setting examples for the new cadres.

Chou Hsiu-hsien, a member of the commune Party committee, was a young cadre who lately joined the leading group. She lacked the experience of actual struggle. Kuo Sheng, a member of the standing committee of the commune Party committee and an old cadre, actively led her to stay and work in Hsinho brigade where the conditions of class struggle were comparatively complex. In this brigade, he got together with her to study seriously Chairman Mao's teachings on class struggle and the mass line, to ask the old poor peasants to tell the history of their families and their villages, to criticize and repudiate the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and to take part in collective productive labor. In this way, he could work together with her and give her a free hand in work. Braving the storm and facing the world in the fierce class struggle, she has increased her capabilities in work.

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MEDICINE

Chinese Medical Workers Combine Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine in Treating Acute Abdominal Conditions

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1971)

applying mao tsetung thought to their practice, china's medical workers have blazed a new trail in treating acute abdominal conditions by combining traditional chinese and western medicine. many patients recover without an operation which was the chief method used in western medicine.

the conditions include acute appendicitis, intestinal obstruction, pancreatitis, perforation of the ulcer, cholecystitis (inflammation of the gall bladder), gall-stones, biliary ascariasis (parasitic roundworm in the bile duct) and extra-uterine pregnancy. the onset of such disorders is sudden, causing acute abdominal pain and the patient may be in critical danger if not treated promptly.

the combined method lowers the operation rate and raises the effectiveness of treatment. it is simple and inexpensive and easy to popularize. the patients prefer it.

the method of choice of western medicine is operation for these acute disorders. while it can end the local problem, an operation has attendant dangers, including infection and abdominal adhesions. in some cases the disorder reappears. chinese medical workers have for many years been seeking ways to cure these acute disorders and relieve the patient of the need for an operation and raise the effectiveness of treatment in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching: "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level." medical workers in liaoning, shansi, tientsin, shanghai, peking, hupeh, fukien, hunan, shantung and other provinces finally got the feel of the basic laws of combining chinese and western medicine in treating acute abdominal conditions after repeated practice in the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, combined with a scientific approach of seeking truth from facts.

this april an old poor peasant on the western outskirts of tientsin suffered from acute appendicitis with the complication of diffuse peritonitis. when he was rushed to the nankai hospital in tientsin, intestinal paralysis occurred. the case was critical. the usual practice would be an immediate operation. but this time the doctors did not operate. instead, they treated the patient by acupuncture, reduced the intra-abdominal pressure, gave him chinese medicine, applied anti-inflammation powder externally in coordination with infusions. the patient felt less pain the very day. the following day, he felt the abdomen tension less. he began to eat on the fourth day and was discharged, fully recovered on the tenth day.

in western medicine, gall-stones are generally removed surgically, but there is a high rate of recurrence and repeated operations are not uncommon. the

tsunyi medical college in kweichow province and some other medical units treat the disease by combining traditional chinese and western medicine. they combine chinese and western medicine to stimulate contraction and dilation of the sphincter so as to make gall-stones pass out through the intestines. in cases where the stones are big or the bile duct narrow, they operate while giving the patients the chinese drug. this not only removes the bigger stones, but makes tiny stones not removed in the operation pass out. it is, therefore, more effective than an operation alone.

a patient was too weak to have his gall-stones removed surgically. he was sent to the hospital attached to the tsunyi medical college and given the combined treatment. his gall-stones began passing out after five days, and altogether more than 100 stones were eliminated after a period of treatment, the biggest having a diametre of one centimetre, and the smallest the size of a grain of sand. the patient has gone back to work.

in treating acute abdominal conditions, the medical workers have followed chairman mao's instructions on making the past serve the present and foreign things serve china. they critically take over china's medical and pharmaceutical legacy, and absorb and apply the good points of western medicine. the doctors of traditional chinese and western medicine unite and cooperate with each other and learn from each other. all this helped bring about a new level of diagnosing and treating such disorders.

traditional chinese medicine has rich clinical experience in these ailments. for instance, there are many prescriptions for treating appendicitis by improving circulation of the blood, stimulating intestinal movement and building up general resistance. some other drugs are also used to eliminate poison and alleviate inflammation and thus the complaints improve gradually. the combined method alone can be used for acute appendicitis and intestinal obstruction and peritonitis, except if there is dehydration in which case infusions must be given. the medical workers are not complacent about their achievements. they say that their combined method is still in a preliminary stage and it must be improved through practice. they are determined to raise their consciousness of implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, advance along the road of combining traditional chinese and western medicine, and make every effort to help create a new chinese medicine and pharmacology.

COAL MINING

Northwest China Region Builds Small Coal Pits

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Nov. 4, 1971)

the communist party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels of the ningsia hui autonomous region in northwest china have led the people in a successful movement to develop the local coal industry. now 80 per cent of the region's cities and counties have small coal pits, and 230 of these have gone into operation. coal output is at an all-time high this year, thanks to these new workings.

ningsia has rich coal resources. but before the great proletarian cultural revolution, production was held back by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. the region had only 20 small coal pits by 1966. the party organizations and revolutionary committees during the cultural revolution have led the people in conscientiously studying mao tsetung thought, criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and conducting a mass movement to exploit coal deposits.

relying on their own efforts, the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants of chungwei county have opened over 70 small coal pits which meet both consumer needs and those of local industry and agriculture. the coal mines run by the region and counties mobilize the masses and rely on their efforts to find new deposits. since the ninth national congress of the communist party of china, the whole region has built four coal mines and expanded two.

with revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the people tap local resources and use indigenous methods in opening small coal pits. this saves investment and brings good results. a colliery at chungwei county in the past relied on manpower and draught animals for transportation. labour intensity was high and efficiency low. this year they designed and constructed a transportation project that includes coal transportation, coal dressing and coking and mechanized transport above ground. this saves manpower and raise efficiency. transportation costs were reduced by three fourths.

more output by the small coal pits promotes the growth of small local iron and steel works, cement works, chemical fertilizer plants and machinery plants.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Visits Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 4, 1971)

the albanian journalists' delegation led by stefi kotmilo, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "rruga e partise", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, left here for peking by train this evening after paying a friendly visit to shenyang of liaoning province.

the delegation arrived in shenyang from changchun on november 2. the albanian comrades-in-arms were honoured at a banquet given by the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee yesterday evening. the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship. li po-chiu, secretary of the liaoning provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and comrade stefi kotmilo spoke at the banquet. they both wished that the unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and albanian people founded by the albanian people's great leader enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung would remain ever-green.

while in shenyang, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the shenyang transformer plant, the no. 3 machine tool plant, the shenyang medical college and a unit of the chinese people's liberation army. they were warmly welcomed by local revolutionary masses and p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

upon their arrival in and departure from shenyang, the albanian journalists' delegation was accorded a warm welcome and send-off at the railway station by leading members of the liaoning provincial and shenyang municipal revolutionary committees and journalistic circles of the city.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1971)

the 11-member cuban tourist group led by juan de dios mranda left here for home by train today at the end of its visit to china.

seeing the group off at the railway station were leading members of organizations concerned including yang kung-su and hsing jen-hsien.

alfonso fraga perez and felix capote andreu, first secretaries of the cuban embassy in peking, were present.

CHINA AND EL SALVADOR

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Meets Minister of External Relations of El Salvador

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1971)

chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister of the people's republic of china, this afternoon met walter beneke, minister of external relations of the republic of el salvador, and his assistant carlos de sola now visiting peking. they had a friendly talk on the question of developing relations between china and el salvador.

acting foreign minister chi peng-fei welcomed minister walter beneke's visit to china and expressed support for the struggle waged by el salvador and other latin american countries to safeguard their state sovereignty, national independence and the sovereignty over their territorial waters of 200 nautical miles. minister walter beneke thanked china for her support and the hospitality accorded him during his stay in the country.

later, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet in honour of the guests from el salvador. attending were li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned including wu fan-wu and tao ta-chao.

vice-minister li chiang met minister walter beneke on november 2. proceeding from the desire to promote friendship and mutual understanding between the people of china and el salvador, they exchanged views on the development of trade relations between both countries.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Patriotic Chinese Residents in Japan Hold Meeting to Celebrate Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1971)

more than 200 patriotic chinese residents in japan held a meeting in hokyo on october 29 to warmly celebrate the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her lawful rights in the united nations, according to a report from tokyo.

a big portrait of the great leader chairman mao was placed at the centre of the rostrum, flanked by the national flag of the people's republic of china.

the meeting was sponsored by the tokyo association of chinese residents.

addressing the meeting, vice-chairman of the association wu pu-wen said that the adoption by an overwhelming majority at the current u.n. session of the resolution submitted by albania, algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration to the people's republic of china of all

her lawful rights in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of chiang kai-shek gang from the united nations is a great victory for the people the world over.

he pointed out that u.s. imperialism, social imperialism and japanese militarism will never change their aggressive nature, although they have suffered defeat. u.s. imperialism is now colluding further with the japanese reactionaries for long-term occupation of china's territary taiwan province, he added.

japanese militarism, he said, is also trying vainly to stretch its claws of aggression to taiwan province, china's sacred territory.

he expressed firm opposition to the u.s.-japanese reactionaries' plots of "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan": and their scheme of creating "an independent taiwan" and fallacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined" as well as similar intrigues and fallacies.

wu pu-wen called on the chinese residents in japan to further strengthen their unity, develop sino-japanese friendship and make new contributions to the liberation of china's sacred territory taiwan province.

lu shu-shih, director of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and representatives of other organizations of patriotic chinese residents in japan also spoke at the meeting. they unanimously pledged to unite closely and resolutely smash all sinister plots contrived by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

at the end of the meeting, the patriotic chinese residents shouted excitedly: "strengthening patriotic unity, we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation" "oppose all intrigues of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism for aggression on our taiwan province exclamation" "long live invincible mao tsetung thought exclamation" "long live the great people's republic of china exclamation" "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation"

the meeting ended successfully with the singing of revolutionary songs and amid warm applause.

Kuo Mo-jo and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, his wife yu li-chun, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met all members of the friendship group to china of the democratic women's club of japan headed by hisa fujita, leader, and tamae fuji, secretary general, and had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned chang hsiang-shan, chuang tao, ting hsueh-sung, cheng yu-chu and chang yu.

Eisaku Sato and Company Continue to Carry Out Scheme of "Two Chinas"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1971)

the recent arrogant clamours made by eisaku sato, prime minister, and takeo fukuda, minister of foreign affairs, of the reactionary japanese government further laid bare the rabid ambition of the japanese reactionaries to occupy china's sacred territory taiwan province and tiaoyu and other islands, and revealed their ugly features in insisting on antagonizing the chinese people by continuing to push the scheme of creating "two chinas", according to a report from tokyo.

they made the clamours in their open replies to dietmen at the upper house budget committee. on november 1, eisaku sato once again declared that the japanese government will not abolish the japan-chiang treaty which was signed illegally by the japanese government and the chiang kai-shek clique in hostility to the 700 million chinese people. facing strong opposition and pressure from the broad masses of the japanese people and a number of opposition parties, sato had to admit that the "basis" of the japan-chiang treaty "has collapsed". but he added that "one cannot simply say that the treaty is void just because of the collapse of its basis". sato obstinately insisted that japan "has the right as well as obligation" to the japan-chiang treaty. he also clamoured that "we cannot agree to the assertion that this treaty is void and illegal." this shows that the japanese reactionaries will continue to collude with the chiang kai-shek clique, a political corpse which had long been repudiated by the chinese people, and stubbornly stick to their policy of antagonizing china.

furthermore, sato indicated in his reply that he would adhere to the aggressive arguments in the japan-u.s. joint communique issued in november 1969, to the effect that taiwan is "a most important factor for the security of japan" and that korea is "essential to japan's own security". he clamoured: "today, the relations between japan, and the republic of korea and taiwan (meaning the chiang kai-shek clique) as mentioned in the japan-u.s. joint communique have not changed." sato clamoured arrogantly that china "should not liberate taiwan by force". he threatened that "if fire breaks out in those places, japan, as a neighbour, cannot but express concern over it". here again eisaku sato harped on his old tune that regarding china's taiwan province and korea, japan "cannot watch the fire from the other side of the river". this is serious interference in the internal affairs of china and korea by the japanese reactionaries. it has laid bare their territorial ambitions for korea and china's taiwan province.

on the same day, japan's foreign minister takeo fukuda arrogantly said at the budget committee that china's tiaoyu and other islands "belong" to japan. he said that "the (japanese) government holds that the islands unquestionably belong to our country" and that it would "insist on this through to the end without making concessions". however, fukuda could not produce any reasonable basis for his allegation. he could only cling to the so-called okinawa "reversion" agreement dished up by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries in collaboration, alleging that "in the okinawa 'reversion' agreement the latitude and longitude lines are clearly defined". this out-and-out piratic argument laid bare the ambition of aggression of the japanese reactionaries who, blinded by self-interest and working hand in glove with u.s. imperialism, attempt vainly to annex the chinese territory tiaoyu and other islands.

all this proves that the sato government, unreconciled to its failure, is making a desperate struggle vainly trying to continue its plot of creating "two chinas" by hatching sinister schemes such as "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments" and "an independent taiwan".

in his reply, eisaku sato also played in a big way the reactionary dual tactics. while openly sticking to his hostility towards the chinese people, he hypocritically said, "it is high time for the normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations". "so long as i live, i will make efforts to normalize the (japan-china) diplomatic relations," he stated. in their questions, however, dietmen of various opposition parties immediately gave the lie to sato's demagogical words.

Japanese Rural Activists' Friendship Group to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1971)

a seventeen-member japanese rural activists' group to china with ichio sekkawa as its leader and yoshio wakabayashi as its secretary general arrived here by train today on a friendly visit to china.

welcoming the group at the railway station were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including chang yu and liu yao-min and representatives of people's commune members in peking. the china-japan friendship association and the china international travel service honoured the japanese friends at a banquet this evening.

the group arrived in kwangchow on october 28. it visited kwangchow, shanghai and nanking before its arrival here.

Governor of Metropolitan Tokyo of Japan and His Party Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1971)

ryokichi minobe, governor of metropolitan tokyo of japan, and his assistants takeshi komori, kunio ishikawa, tsugio tominaga and shingo ishizaka arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association. they visited the democratic people's republic of korea before coming to china.

eight correspondents arrived by the same plane.

present at the airport to meet them were wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the host organization, ting kuo-yu, standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned chou pei-yuan, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi and hsiao hsiang-chien.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present.

also present were kinkazu saionji now visiting china and yoshizo yasuda and isao okubo of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office.

Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group Visits Central China's Wuhan City

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Nov. 4, 1971)

the japanese matsuyama ballet group with masao shimizu as the head and mikiko matsuyama as the deputy head left for hunan province's city of changsha by special train today after paying a visit here.

the japanese friends were accorded a warm send-off at the railway station by pan chen-wu, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee; wang ke-wen and chang hsu, vice-chairmen of the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of organizations concerned as well as several hundred people and art workers.

the japanese ballet group arrived here by special train from shensi province's sian on october 30. the japanese friends were warmly welcomed at a cocktail party given by the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee that evening. before the cocktail party, the provincial revolutionary committee vice-chairman pan chen-wu and other leading members of the committee met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with masao shimizu, mikiko matsuyama and all members of the group.

the group gave three performances of the ballet "the white-haired girl" in wuhan. its excellent performance was warmly received by local workers, peasants and soldiers. the japanese friends also went to a hospital attached to the wuhan medical college where they saw how acupuncturel anaesthesia was applied. they held discussions with workers and peasants, saw a

performance by the municipal acrobatic troupe, went on an excursion to a scenic spot and had a get-together with local art workers. the chinese and japanese comrades-in-arms learned from each other and talked about friendship on these occasions, deepening the militant friendship between the chinese and japanese people.

CHINA AND LAOS

Prince Souphanouvong Congratulates China on Restoration of Her Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1971)

prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, in a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extends the warmest congratulations on the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her lawful rights in the united nations, according to kpl. the message dated november 1 reads as follows:

his excellency chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

peking

the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations recently adopted with overwhelming majority a resolution on the restoration of the right of representation of the people's republic of china at the u.n. and at the same time expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from this organization. on behalf of the lao patriotic front and the lao people, i am very happy to send to the government and people of great china under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung my warmest congratulations.

this historic event is an extremely glorious diplomatic victory of the government and people of china as well as the justice-loving governments and people in the world who have struggled for more than 20 years for the restoration of all legitimate rights of the p.r.c. at this international organization and, at the same time, is a bitter and ignominious setback of the u.s. imperialists and their satellites in their scheme to isolate the p.r.c. and create "two chinas". moreover, all countries in the world have seen still more clearly the justice and the increasing strength in all fields of the p.r.c., and given her increasing support.

the lao people firmly believe that the restoration of the legitimate rights of the p.r.c. -- the sole representative of china -- at the u.n. will make an important contribution to the struggle waged by the

peoples the world over against u.s.-led imperialism and old and new colonialism, for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress.

with highest respects

prince souphanouvong
chairman of the central committee
of the lao patriotic front

sam neua, november 1, 1971

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1971)

moktar ould daddah, president of the islamic republic of mauritania, received chinese ambassador feng yu-chiu in nouakchott on november 2, according to a report from nouakchott.

president daddah expressed once again his congratulations on the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the u.n. and all bodies related to it. he said, "this is a very important event. it is a victory for justice and a common victory. the mauritanian people, friends of the chinese people, are as satisfied as the chinese people."

the chinese ambassador thanked president daddah for his congratulations. he also conveyed the chinese government's thanks to president daddah for his messages to premier chou en-lai on the chinese national day and on the restoration of china's lawful rights in the united nations.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Delegation of Mexican Table Tennis Federation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1971)

a delegation of the mexican table tennis federation with dr. helios farrell as its leader arrived in peking by air this morning. it has come to see the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament on invitation.

it was welcomed at the airport by tseng shao-tung, vice-chairman of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned chiang chao and mo chen-chiu, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players including sun mei-ying, liang li-chen and lin mei-chun.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Kim Il Receives Chinese Delegation of Fuel and Chemical Industries

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 4, 1971)

comrade kim il, first vice-premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, this evening received the chinese delegation of fuel and chemical industries with hsu chin-chiang, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries as head and yang min, responsible member of the commanding group for production of the revolutionary committee of hunan province as deputy head. comrade kim il had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were kong jin tae, chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations of korea, and rim gye chol, minister of chemical industry.

chinese ambassador to the d.p.r.k. li yun-chuan was also present.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Banquet on Visit of Chinese Delegation of Fuel and Chemical Industries

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 4, 1971)

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan gave a banquet yesterday evening at the chinese embassy here on the occasion of the friendly visit of the chinese delegation of fuel and chemical industries to the democratic people's republic of korea. the head of the delegation is hsu chin-chiang, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries and deputy head, yang min, responsible member of the commanding group for production of the revolutionary committee of hunan province.

present at the banquet were kong jin tae, chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations of korea, rim gye chol, minister of chemical industry, kim yong il, vice-minister of metal industry, kim dae sik, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee and bae yong jae, vice-director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs and others.

head of the delegation hsu chin-chiang and minister rim gye chol, delivered warm and friendly speeches at the banquet.

in his speech hsu chin-chiang expressed the heartfelt gratitude to the korean departments concerned for their enthusiastic hospitality and great help given to the delegation it has successfully visited many factories, enterprises and scientific research units and learnt a lot of valuable experience. the visit is successful. he wished more spectacular victories to the brotherly korean people and working class who closely rally around premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, in carrying out the resolutions of the fifth congress of the korean workers' party.

minister rim gye chol in his speech extended warm congratulations to the chinese people on their achievements made in socialist construction under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao tsetung and on the recent restoration to the people's republic of china of all her lawful rights in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all its organs.

the korean people will continue to fight forever shoulder to shoulder with the chinese people in the common struggle against the u.s. imperialists and the japanese militarists, he stressed.

at the banquet where prevailed the overflowing feelings of militant solidarity and revolutionary friendship, the guests and hosts drank toasts to the everlasting militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples cemented with blood, to the development of the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries, to the health and long life of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and to the health and long life of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Chile Advances in Struggle for Defense of State Sovereignty and National Independence

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1971)

the chilean government and people, under the leadership of president salvador allende, have made tremendous efforts in the past year in defence of national independence, state sovereignty and the 200-nautical mile territorial waters limits, as well as in the development of national economy. they have scored successive victories and achievements after surmounting various kinds of difficulties.

with a view to recovering the country's natural resources and developing national economy, the chilean government has taken a series of nationalization measures. on july 11, this year, the chilean congress adopted a draft constitutional amendment for the nationalization of mines signed by president allende last december. under the amendment, all the copper mines long annexed by u.s. monopoly capital, including "chuquicamata", the world's biggest open-cut copper mine, and "teniente", the world's biggest underground copper mine, were nationalized. this action has won the support of all sections of the chilean people who jubilantly call the day of july 11 "day of national dignity". last september, president allende promulgated a decree in accordance with the constitutional amendment, providing for a deduction of excess profits from the "compensation" to be paid to three nationalized u.s.-owned copper mines. according to the decree, the controller-general of chile

announced on october 11 last year that no payment of "compensation" will be made to the two u.s. copper companies which formerly operated the mines of "chuquicamata" and "teniente", and that on the contrary, the two u.s. firms owe chile a total of 388 million dollars. this is another important decision of chile in defence of its national interests.

in the meantime, the chilean government has taken measures to restrict or end step by step the control of u.s. monopoly capital over other minerals and certain industrial and monetary departments of the country. since last year, the chilean government has reduced foreign motor companies in the country to the number of three, bought the shares of the u.s.-owned anglo-lautaro nitrate company in the chilean society of chemistry and mines, bought the u.s.-owned bethlehem iron company and the bank of america, requisitioned the u.s.-controlled "madeco" copper company, and took over the u.s.-owned telephone company.

the chilean government has also imposed restrictions on some local private monopoly enterprises which are closely linked with foreign monopoly groups or have a comparatively big effect on the national economy.

together with other latin american countries, chile has waged a resolute struggle against the scheme of the two superpowers to divide and annex the oceans. chilean representatives attended the conference in defence of the rights over territorial waters held by nine latin american countries last january and the consultative conference of 23 latin american countries on the laws of the sea held last february. at these conferences they reaffirmed their just position in defence of the sovereignty over 200-nautical mile territorial waters. at the meeting of foreign ministers of the andean pact organization last march, foreign ministers of chile, peru and ecuador issued a joint statement which reaffirmed that the three countries will close their ranks in defence of their sovereign rights over the 200-mile territorial waters and expressed opposition to whatever intimidations and retaliative measures which might be taken by the superpowers.

for better coordination and joint actions in the struggle for the defence of state sovereignty and national interests, chilean president allende visited ecuador, colombia and peru from late august to early september, and signed joint statements respectively with the presidents of the three countries. the statements reaffirmed their determination to defend jointly the sovereignty over territorial waters and denounced the selfish "new economic policy" of the u.s. government.

the chilean government has persistently pursued an anti-imperialist and independent foreign policy and persevered in safeguarding the right to self-determination and the principle of non-interference. on november 12 last year, the chilean government resumed diplomatic relations with cuba, in defiance of the "resolution" adopted by the "organization of american states" in 1964 under the manipulation of u.s. imperialism with a view to compelling latin american countries to sever diplomatic relations with cuba. shortly afterwards, the chilean government established formal diplomatic relations with the people's republic of china,

albania and other countries, and established trade relations with the democratic people's republic of korea and the democratic republic of viet nam. at the current session of the u.n. general assembly, chile voted for the draft resolution put forward by albania, algeria and other countries on the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all the organizations affiliated to it.

during the time when the chilean government took the afore-mentioned measures in defence of its national independence and state sovereignty, the u.s. government and the u.s. monopoly capitalists as well as the reactionaries in chile again and again exerted political and economic pressure on it. u.s. imperialism and its running dogs even plotted assassinations in an attempt to create confusion. but all this could by no means shake the firm will of the chilean people to defend their state sovereignty and safeguard their national interests. with the support of the people, the chilean government has again and again foiled the sabotage and trouble-making attempts of u.s. imperialism. it has also scored great achievements in the development of its national economy and in other fields.

the chilean people and government are constantly heightening their vigilance, opposing u.s. interference and threat, overcoming all kinds of difficulties and obstacles and continuing to march forward on the road of national-democratic revolution.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

November 16, 1971 No. 5015

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

CCP Yent'ai District Committee Holds a Study Class for Leading Cadres at the Hsien Level and Above to Study Dialectical Materialism Earnestly and Sum Up Experience in Line Struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao November 4, 1971)

(According to NCNA Tsinan, Nov. 3) The CCP District Committee of Yent'ai, Shantung Province, recently held a study class for leading cadres at the hsien level and above, organized everybody to study quite systematically the works of great teacher Lenin and Chairman Mao on the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, summed up experience in line struggle with reference to reality, raised the leading cadres' theoretical standards, and further increased their ability to distinguish true Marxism from false Marxism.

In the study class everybody began with a study of the writings of Lenin and Chairman Mao on the two basic lines in philosophy. Lenin pointed out: "The difference between the two basic lines in philosophy" lay in the question of "whether it is from matter to sensation and idea or from idea and sensation to matter." Lenin said the former was "the materialist line" and the latter was the "idealist line." Chairman Mao pointed out: "Where do correct ideas come from? Do they drop from the skies? No. Are they innate in the mind? No. They come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, class struggle, and scientific experiment." Using this criterion to judge the things they did in the past, they discovered that they had failed to act according to dialectical materialism in regard to many questions but had followed the idealist and metaphysical line instead.

One of the hsien CCP committee secretaries recalled: Last year during their formulation of the agricultural production plan, they proceeded only from a subjective desire to surpass the targets set in the "National Program

for Agricultural Development," proposing to increase the year before last's average output of food grains of 422 chin per mow by 78 chin to 500 chin per mow. Later they thought the figure 78 chin was difficult to remember and rounded off the figure up to 100 chin per mow. But in the end they failed to reach this target.

During the formulation of the production plan for the current year, they changed this way of doing things: They tried to understand the situation before they considered the target. In order to understand the history and present situation of agricultural production in the hsien and find out how great the potential for production increase was, where the weak links were and what measures had to be adopted to effect an increase in production, they went deep into production brigades of various types in 30 communes throughout the hsien to conduct investigation and hold symposiums with basic level cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and technicians. They presented the preliminary plan formulated according to the results of investigation to the masses for discussion. It was then that they finally set a target for the increase of food grain output, which was relatively consistent with objective reality. Later the hsien CCP committee grasped implementation energetically. Consequently people in the hsien were fully confident about this plan and were very enthusiastic about it.

The secretary of this hsien CCP committee said with a deep understanding: "The process of formulation of these two plans reflects two different lines: the first line is an idealist line and the second is a materialist line. If we fail to overcome idealism, we shall make mistakes even when we have a good subjective wish. The only way to do our work well is to uphold materialism perseveringly and voluntarily."

On the basis of clearly differentiating between materialism and idealism, comrades who attended the study class discussed questions concerning the relation between the philosophical struggle between the two lines and the political struggle between the two lines. Reviewing the three great philosophical controversies stirred up by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in philosophical circles including Yang Hsien-chen and others since the founding of the People's Republic, they saw clearly that philosophical struggle between the two lines reflected class struggle and political line struggle and served class struggle and political struggle. Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i publicized idealist transcendentalism in a big way because they wanted it to serve their political plot of seizing power and restoring capitalism. As Lenin pointed out: "From behind the trivial phrases in the theory of knowledge of empirio-criticism, it is impossible not to see factional struggles of philosophy which, in the final analysis, express the trends and ideological systems of the antagonistic classes in modern society."

Old cadres who attended the study class seriously summed up, in conjunction with their study, their experience and lessons acquired and learned in their own struggle between the two lines. A deputy secretary and a committee member of the regional CCP committee said: In 1958 political swindlers like

Liu Shao-ch'i interfered with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from the "Left" and promoted idealist transcendentalism in a big way. Later, during the period of three years of difficulty they again undermined Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from the Right by disseminating the preposterous theory that "there is no identity between thinking and being" and opposing putting politics in command and the mass movement.

At that time these two comrades did not read seriously and could not tell clearly what was materialism, what was idealism, what was dialectics and what was metaphysics. Consequently, they could not fundamentally and clearly say which was the correct line and which was the erroneous line. As a result, they were deceived, fell into a trap and made mistakes during crucial moments in these two-line struggles. They said with a deep understanding: "The only way to increase our ability to differentiate true Marxism and false Marxism and hold on to our course in class struggle and line struggle is to read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously and have a real grasp of Marxism."

Comrades who attended the study class studied Chairman Mao's great teaching in conjunction with the experience acquired and lessons learned by these two comrades: "Idealism, mechanical materialism, opportunism and adventurism separate things subjective from things objective and are characterized by the separation of knowledge and practice." Everybody said: "Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i might put forward a 'Leftist' line or a Rightist line but no matter how they disguised themselves as 'Marxist', they could never cover up their theoretical and ideological foxtail, namely their idealist transcendentalism which was their common spiritual backbone. As soon as we take hold of this foxtail we shall be able to tear off their mask and expose their false Marxism thoroughly."

Lenin said: "The viewpoint of life and practice should be the primary and basic viewpoint in the theory of knowledge." Study made everybody realize profoundly that to persevere in materialism and correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line we must persevere in the viewpoint of practice first, take part in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles boldly and do a serious job in investigation and study.

A young cadre who served as a member of the standing committee of the hsien CCP committee was very timid about his work when he first joined the leadership squad of the hsien CCP committee. When the hsien CCP committee assigned work to him he did not know how to carry it out and failed to push the work forward for long periods of time. Later, he followed Chairman Mao's teaching "To acquire knowledge, you must involve yourself in the practice of changing reality," carried his pack on his back and went deep into a production brigade to stay in a selected spot. After a few months' practice he finally acquired experience in how to do a good job in Party consolidation and used examples to push forward the work of Party consolidation throughout the hsien. This young cadre said with deep understanding: As long as we take

part in revolutionary practice boldly and strive to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in relation to reality, we shall be able to familiarize ourselves with the situation, acquire experience and seize the initiative in leadership work."

At the study class they also seriously studied in conjunction with their own ideology and practical work Chairman Mao's teaching, "The history of mankind is one of continuous development from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom. This process is never-ending.... Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. Ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong." They realized that arrogance and complacency were wrong because they ran counter to the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, regarded knowledge as unchanging, made knowledge lag behind developing objective reality, separated things subjective from things objective and slipped into subjective idealism.

They analyzed the danger of arrogance and complacency in the light of their own experience and discovered many shortcomings by comparing the situation of this region with that of other fraternal districts within and outside the province. They decided to eliminate ideas of arrogance and complacency, read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously in conjunction with practice, uphold the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, oppose idealism and metaphysics and lead the broad masses of people throughout the district to win still greater victories along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

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SAFETY IN PRODUCTION

Heighten Revolutionary Sense of Responsibility, Insure Safety in Production

by

CCP Branch of No. 2 Coal Extracting Team of No. 6 Coal Mine, Huaipei Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 4, 1971)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Filled with the proletarian feeling and a high revolutionary sense of responsibility, the Party branch of the No. 2 Coal Extracting Team of the No. 6 Coal Mine in Huaipei municipality adopts various concrete measures and perseveringly adheres to the policy of insuring safety in production. Safety was insured and production increased in each of the past 14 years. Its experience deserves close attention by all.

To insure safety in production is the consistent policy adopted in our socialist enterprises. Without safety it will be impossible to insure the smooth progress of production, and the outcome will either be turning out of rejects or damage to equipment or, even worse, endangering the workers' lives! Leaders of all enterprises must in no way make light of this major problem of the state's property and the people's lives but must grasp it boldly and constantly, so as to insure that revolution and production will go forward triumphantly.

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Since its establishment, our coal extracting team has adopted various methods to implement the policy of safety in production. No serious accident has occurred in the past 14 years. Safety is insured and production is increased every year.

(I)

Our team's policy of safety in production is implemented through constant struggle.

We struggle against acts that jeopardize safety in production. On one occasion, a man who labored under surveillance drank some alcoholic beverage openly during working hours. He also said: "Who says nobody is allowed to drink while working in the shaft. I want to make an exception! I think it is also permissible to smoke in the shaft." Seizing upon this

incident, we mobilized the masses to relentlessly criticize this kind of sinister activity that overtly violated the rules of safety in production and fomenting anarchial ideas, thereby heightening the revolutionary vigilance of all workers.

We struggle against unfavorable natural conditions. On one occasion, the geological conditions of a working area suddenly changed, pressure increased and pillars 200 millimeters in diameter also split under pressure. At this crucial moment, the broad masses of workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and loudly cried out the fighting slogan "We shall work against time to defeat the geological change; we shall defeat cyclic pressure of the earth's strata with speed." On the one hand they adopted safety measures and, on the other hand, they sped up the extraction. Eventually, they succeeded in out-pacing the geological change and the cyclic pressure of the earth's strata, thereby insuring safety on the working surface and creating a new record of extraction.

We struggle against ideas which adversely affect safety in production. In March last year, some people working at a working surface where safety conditions were comparatively good were bent on extracting more coal and working at a higher speed. They said: "We are waging a battle to win coal. We do not count on engineering work. It will be all right as long as no accident happens." Because they neglected the quality of engineering work, an accident occurred, stopping production for a few hours. Thus, more haste, less speed. In view of this accident, we roused the masses to conduct deep-going education among the people who cherished the ideas which impaired safety in production. In this way, safety was insured in production and the idea of not forgetting safety in the course of production was imprinted more deeply in the workers' minds.

(II)

Our team's policy of safety in production is upheld through constant leadership.

Besides doing their work in shifts, members of the leading group of the Party branch often go down the shafts to labor together with the masses and to lead them to grasp safety in production. They go to any spot where there is difficulty or danger. When they see any conditions of unsafety, they teach the masses not only by verbal instruction but also by personal demonstration. On one occasion, a miner Wang Han-chung started extracting coal not noting whether the ceiling prop was safe or not. Suddenly, two cubic meters of rocks fell from above. Yet he went on with his work despite the danger. At the time, Sang Li-ch'uan, secretary of the Party branch who was then laboring in the shaft happened to be on the spot. Immediately, he stopped Wang Han-chung, saying, "It is not safe to work in this way." Wielding the iron pick, he dug out the rocks that threatened to fall down from the ceiling and reinforced the prop before continuing his work. This taught Wang Han-chung a lesson. After that, Wang Han-chung always bore in mind the question os safety in production and worked hard to solve technical problems. He quickly mastered the skill of insuring safety in production.

Not only the cadres lead the masses, but the old workers also must lead the new workers.

With regard to the new workers, we adopt the method of letting "one help one" and charge the old workers who take a firm stand, are skilled in operations and are serious and dutiful in work to lead them in thinking and technical skills and also in insuring safety in production. On one occasion, it was time for going off duty when a new worker was about to come out of the shaft after putting up the scaffoldings. An old worker surnamed Sun saw that the scaffoldings were not up to the required standard. Pointing to a gap between a ceiling plank and a beam, he said: "A chip of wood should be plugged in here in order to insure safety." The new worker took no heed of that, saying: "Forget it. The ceiling plank is excellent. There is nothing serious. It is now time for going off duty. Let's go!"

Thereupon, worker Sun patiently taught this new worker: "This is not correct. Ignorance of safety in production will cause very serious problems. We must know that our class brothers are laboring underneath the scaffoldings. If we do not put up the scaffoldings by the required standard, it will not be safe for them to work there. How can this be allowed?" So saying, he picked a chip of wood and jammed it into the gap himself. His verbal instruction and personal demonstration taught this new worker a very impressive lesson. After that, he worked seriously and dutifully and without the least negligence to insure safety in production.

(III)

Our team's policy of safety in production is put on a sound footing through constant investigations.

Each working squad sets up a safety inspection network comprising spare-time safety inspectors, who look into the conditions of safety in production in the work area every day and on every shift. They look to see whether the idea of insuring safety in production has been established firmly, whether engineering work has been done with fine quality and whether the regulations and systems have been put into effect conscientiously.

Thinking is the main object of the inspection. On one occasion, a young worker Little Li labored perfunctorily because he was thinking of going to the cinema after going off duty. Seeing this, an old worker Liang Ta-chih, for the purpose of educating him, intentionally asked, pointing at a shed which was obviously defective: "What do you say about its quality?" Little Li already had his mind on the cinema although he labored in the shaft. He answered carelessly: "It is fine!" Hearing this, Old Liang said meaningfully: "Work in the shaft must be done with class feeling everywhere! You only think of going to the cinema but you neglect the safety of the class brothers' lives. This deserves our deep thought!"

In line with the needs of production and the demands of the broad masses of workers and staff members, we seriously changed the regulations and systems governing safety in production, maintained the correct ones and

abolished the wrong ones, thereby setting up some systems governing safety in production which were suitable to the actual conditions of coal production, such as the system requiring holding of periodic meetings on safety, the system governing the quality of engineering, the system governing supervision over the props, the system governing the relief of shifts, the system governing blasting and demolition, and the system requiring analysis of accidents. These regulations and systems are the crystallization of the actual experience of the broad masses of workers and staff members, are the precious wealth which the workers have gained by shedding their blood and doing hard work; they are founded on an excellent mass basis.

But, there are always some people who lack consciousness in acting in accordance with regulations and systems. Only by making inspection and conducting education constantly will it be possible to guarantee implementation of these regulations and systems. On one occasion, a worker started the sprocket wheel with his toe. This was a serious violation of the operating rules. Upon discovering this, the safety inspector immediately corrected this mistake and criticized this worker. Citing this thing, he taught all other workers to obey the operational rules.

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Wusung Chemical Works, Shanghai, Achieves Safety in Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 4, 1971)

(Our dispatch) The course of production in Wusung Chemical Works, Shanghai, is carried out under such conditions of unsafety as high temperature, inflammability, explosiveness, high pressure and handling of highly poisonous substances. But thanks to the Party committee's efforts to grasp safety in production as a major problem and as an important part of the content of the education in ideology and political line, this works has achieved safety in production since the beginning of this year and is developing its production continuously.

In the past, some cadres of this works feared taking the old road of "supervision, control and oppression" and dared not grasp safety in production. In view of this state of affairs, the Party committee organized them to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the series of Party's guidelines and policies on safety in production. It also organized the workers to compare their past sufferings with the happiness in which they now lived and to approach the importance of safety in production by raising it to the high plane of the line struggle. They realized that whether or not effort was made to grasp safety in production was a question of responsibility for the state's property and the class brothers' health and lives and, in essence, a question of whether or not making efforts to carry out Chairman Mao's general line of building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Immediately after that, the Party committee of this works conducted a general inspection of safety in production in conjunction with the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in this works and from the higher level to the lower level. Effort was made to tightly grasp class struggle and to oppose anarchism. In the No. 4 workshop, several accidents involving sodium cyanide sprays occurred in the past. But this did not attract attention then. A similar accident occurred this year. The Party branch of this workshop immediately mobilized the masses extensively to hold an analysis meeting on the spot and found the cause very quickly: The cause was the workers in charge, influenced by the tendency toward anarchism, left their posts without permission. Grasping this example, the Party branch educated the broad masses of workers in organizational discipline and criticized the people who spread anarchical ideas. As a result of the efforts to grasp the class struggle and to oppose anarchism, similar accidents have not occurred in this workshop again and a new situation of safety in production has taken shape.

The Party committee of this works again roused the masses to relentlessly criticize the fallacies of "a system is all powerful" and "a system is useless," to make a scientific analysis of the regulations and systems of the past, to abolish those which should be abolished, to restore those which should be restored, and to revise those which should be revised. At present, perfect

systems governing responsibility for safety, responsibility for a post, etc., have been set up for some 120 branches of work in the whole chemical works. To strengthen safety in production, comrades of the Party committee set up a "three-in-one" leading group for safety in production which comprised representatives of workers, the leading cadres and the technicians. Full-time and part-time inspectors were appointed at the headquarters level to the workshops and to the workers' squads and groups. Thus, a network of safety was formed covering the whole works.

After the systems were established, the Party committee, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole Party for great political struggles," integrated the enforcement of these systems with the unfolding of education in safety and paid particular attention to tightly grasping the education of new workers. After the new workers came to work here, they were first taught a lesson on safety in production, so that they might establish the idea of insuring safety in production. After they were assigned with work, they were organized to learn operational skills for the revolutionary cause, so as to insure safety in production.

This chemical works also perseveringly upholds the principle of taking prevention as the key link. It unfolds periodical and irregular inspection of safety in production in line with the characteristics of different seasons. For example, before the coming of the rainy season, they inspect the water pipes, power lines and switches; in a hot season, they make preparations against fire and explosion and for reducing temperature in the workshop; when winter comes, they take preventive measures against cold, etc. Since the beginning of this year, they have made an inspection and adopted more than 300 safety measures regarding power consumption, air conditioning, typhoon prevention and repair of hoisting machines, thereby really putting the work of insuring safety on a sound footing regarding ideology, organization and adoption of measures and systems.

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TECHNICIANS

Bring the Technicians into Full Play

- Ch'angchou Insulating Materials Factory puts the Party's policy toward intellectuals on a sound footing

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 4, 1971)

The revolutionary committee of Ch'angchou Insulating Materials Factory, Kiangsu Province, correctly carries out the Party's policy toward technicians. It not only unites with, educates and remolds them, but also uses them boldly and brings their active role into full play.

They Not Only Participate in Training Through Labor, But Also Bring Their Technical Skills into Play

During the great cultural revolution, the majority of technicians of this factory went down to the workshop in response to Chairman Mao's call, "Send the office personnel down to the basic level." How should these technicians be treated correctly? The revolutionary committee organized all comrades to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and to rectify their erroneous idea of only sending the technicians to participate in manual labor and paying no attention to bringing their skills into play. The comrades came to realize that whether or not attention was paid to bringing the technicians into full play in the course of leading them to participate perseveringly in labor and to integrate themselves with the workers was a major question of whether or not Chairman Mao's policy toward intellectuals was carried out.

To raise the consciousness of the technicians in the line struggle, the revolutionary committee of the factory set up a study class to help them sum up historical experience. When the technicians came to this factory in 1958, they joined the workers in carrying out scientific experiment and trial-produced such high-grade insulating materials as polyester cellulose and polyester paint by the indigenous method. Before the great cultural revolution, influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, this factory sought to build itself into "a base area producing insulating materials in East China" and insisted on transferring some ten technicians from the workshops to the "central laboratory" upstairs. Eventually, these technicians achieved nothing. The great cultural revolution smashed Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. These technicians came "downstairs" again and got together with the workers to carry out technical innovation, thereby solving many of the difficult problems which long remained unresolved in the past. After study and review, they learned deeply that the intellectuals could develop their talents to the full if they integrated themselves with the workers and with realities but would achieve nothing if they separated themselves from the workers and from realities.

After that, the revolutionary committee took the "three-in-one" group as a good form of re-educating the intellectuals and bringing their role into full play. Some ten technicians of the No. 1 workshop joined the

technical innovation group and were separately responsible for the task of doing one or several experiments. During the experiment on the making of an automatic machine for cutting cellulose sheets, the old workers gave the technicians free rein while the technicians modestly sought advice from the workers. They worked with joint efforts and succeeded in making an automatic cutting and rolling machine which was simple in structure and easy to operate and was typically Chinese.

After taking the leading post in the No. 1 workshop, a technician was held responsible for trial-making sensitized dacron materials. He relied on the masses to solve the problem of equipment through self-reliance, very quickly solving the technical problems and turning out this product urgently needed by the state. The revolutionary committee immediately commended him. The broad masses of workers also elected him to attend the National Day celebrations in Peking. He enjoyed the happiness of seeing the great leader Chairman Mao.

They Not Only Criticize "Technique First," But Also Delve Hard into Technical Problems

For some time, some technicians dared not mention "office work" for fear that they might be criticized for "putting office work in command." They dared not handle the technical data for fear that they might be criticized for "putting technique in the first position." In view of their misgivings, the revolutionary committee organized them to proceed from study and criticism to define the line between "technique first" and the delving into technical problems for the revolutionary cause.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "All true knowledge comes from direct experience," the revolutionary committee leads the technicians to pay attention to learning technique and delving into technical problems through practice. Dimethyl ester, which is a raw material for making dacron, was produced intermittently in the past. This impeded quick development of the dacron industry. Now, the technicians were determined to experiment on a new technological process known as "continuous esterification." Adding of materials is a key link of this process which long remained unresolved and which the bourgeois experts regarded as an "incurable disease." The technicians got together with the workers to make experiments perseveringly. They summed up experience after each failure. Eventually they successfully experimented on the "method of adding materials in a covered receptacle," thereby solving the key problem of "continuous esterification" in the dacron industry.

The revolutionary committee also pays attention to organizing the workers and technicians to study the advanced techniques and experience of the fraternal factories. For example, after learning the experience of a fraternal factory in Shanghai in improving the technology of making polyester paint they shortened the period of production of polyester paint in this factory by one-third, with efficiency of work greatly increased.

The revolutionary committee also encouraged the technicians to read through the relevant technical data of foreign countries while bearing in mind the problems met in the practice of production, to take in what is rational and to criticize and repudiate what is irrational. This plays a positive role in promoting the activities of scientific experiment and technical innovation in this factory.

They Not Only Overcome Ideas of Personal Fame and Gain, But Also Scale the Peak of Technique

Some technicians dared not carry out trial making of new products and experiment on advanced technique, for fear that this would be described as "seeking personal fame and gain" and "laying undue emphasis on things ostentatious and modern." Accordingly, the revolutionary committee of this factory organized them, in the course of the mass criticism, to draw a demarcation line between the scaling of the peak of techniques for the revolutionary cause and the seeking of personal fame and gain, and between the experiment on advanced techniques and the "laying of undue emphasis on things ostentatious and modern," thereby inspiring their noble will to scale the peak of science and technology in the course of practice.

A technician of the No.3 workshop met with difficulties in the course of experimenting on the new technique of desiccation by spraying dibasic potassium salt. His selfish ideas came to the surface: "If I fail in this experiment on advanced technique, shall I be accused of 'laying undue emphasis on things ostentatious and modern'?" Upon discovering what he thought, the leading cadres and old workers called on him and had chats with him many times. The leaders' support and the workers' encouragement strengthened his confidence. Accordingly, he cast away his selfish thoughts and got together with the workers day and night to carry out experiment perseveringly. He also went into the desiccating chamber where the potassium salt was sprayed and flying about, and learned the law of desiccation. Eventually, he solved this difficult technical problem, shortening the period of time for the subsequent procedures of work and improving the quality.

In the past few years, the technicians and the workers of this factory worked together to achieve more than 100 items of technical innovation, of which some 20 items were major innovations. Some new products and new technological processes have filled the gaps in our country's industry of insulating materials, making contributions toward the socialist construction.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

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Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Postscript:

Grasp the Implementation of the Party's Policies

Ch'angchou Insulating Materials Factory pays close attention to carrying out the Party's policy toward intellectuals. This arouses the technicians' enthusiasm and promotes the development of technical innovation. This manifests the enormous power of the Party's policies. We should adopt this kind of solemn and serious attitude of assuming full responsiblity toward the Party's policies.

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line finds expression in the Party's various concrete policies. If the Party's policies cannot be carried out in an all-round manner, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will not be implemented in an all-round manner. For this reason, the all-round implementation of the Party's various policies is an extremely important question, to which we must pay full attention.

"Policy and tactics are the life of our Party." The class enemies undermine our Party by proceeding often from violating the Party's policies. In our struggle to clear away the interferences coming from the "Left" and from the Right, and in our struggle to carry out the Party's policies in an all-round manner, we must defend the Party's life--Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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COST OF FARM PRODUCTION

Pay Attention to the Practice of Economy In Order To Reduce the Cost of Agricultural Production

by

Yung Hsin (闲 信), Jutung Hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 3, 1971)

Since the development of the "In agriculture learn from Tachai" movement, the broad masses of commune and brigade cadres in the countryside have, simultaneous with the fight for a bumper harvest in agricultural production, strengthened their leadership over agricultural cost accounting work, invigorated the collective economy and improved the standard of living of the commune members. However there are still some commune and brigade cadres who do not pay attention to the practice of economy in order to reduce the cost of agricultural production. Consequently although production has increased yet there is no increase in the income of the collective and the commune members. Evidently that must be due to some ideological problems there.

There are those who said, "Increase of production is the important thing and agricultural cost is minor. As long as the production of grain and cotton tops the target of the 'Program,' what does it matter if a bit more money is spent." This concept of not attaching importance to the practice of economy in order to reduce the cost of agricultural production is wrong.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches, "Make economic use of all manpower and material resources wherever possible and carry out labor emulation and business accounting so as to lower production cost and increase personal income and accumulation year by year." When drawing up plans, doing work or deliberating on problems, we must proceed from the point of bearing the interests of the masses in mind. With this kind of mentality, we shall be able to devise, simultaneous with the scoring of high yields in agriculture, various ways and means of practicing economy and reducing the cost of agricultural production, and insure that the income of the commune members and masses will increase year by year and the accumulation of the collective will grow year by year, so that re-production can be further expanded.

On the question of lowering agricultural production cost, a fierce struggle between the two roads, the two lines and the two ideologies similarly exists. Some of the comrades like to do things on a grand scale. When they are short of capital they will stretch their hands to the upper level for it, and when they have no fertilizer they will sit still and wait for it. We must resolutely repudiate this bourgeois young lord style of doing things on a grand scale, know the practice of economy in order to reduce the cost of production in agriculture by raising it to the plane of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, overcome difficulties by relying on our own efforts, spend less money, do more work, and continue to lower the cost of production in agriculture.

There are those who said, "They expect high production volume and want to lower production cost. They expect the horse to run well but they do not want to give it enough fodder. It just can't be done." That is a kind of metaphysical concept that sets up high yield against lowering of production cost.

Naturally a certain amount of spending is an essential element for scoring a high yield in agriculture. However, the scoring of a high yield does not necessarily represent high production cost. Take for example the tree nursery in Jutung hsien. The cost of production for agriculture and forestry in 1969 was ¥232,000 but the target for agricultural and forestry production was not fulfilled and the production of grains alone also failed to meet the demand of the "Program." However, in 1970 only ¥181,000 was spent in the way of production cost, still the target for forestry production was overfulfilled and the production of grain alone also exceeded the demand set in the "Program." Why was it that the reduction in production cost that year could bring about an increase in output? That was because they persisted in the policy of self-reliance and arduous struggle, relied on their own hands, made use of old and waste materials, raised more pigs, accumulated miscellaneous indigenous fertilizer in a big way and devised more means to reduce production cost. From that it may be seen that through efforts by man the contradiction between high output and practice of economy in order to reduce the cost of production in agriculture can be completely resolved.

The factors constituting high or low production cost in agriculture are manifold. In order to practice economy and reduce the cost of production in agriculture, it is necessary to strengthen leadership and observe the principle of hard work and frugality in everything. Full attention should be given to this problem.

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MODEL PRODUCTION BRIGADE

A Tremendous Change
-- first of a series on Tachai Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 1, 1971)

the tachai production brigade is an outstanding unit in china's agriculture. it is taking the road which the great leader chairman mao set forth to guide china in developing socialist agriculture.

since chairman mao issued the great call in 1964 "in agriculture, learn from tachai", especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the tachai brigade, a village situated in the taihang mountains, has become well-known throughout the country. tachai frequently has tens of thousands of visitors -- rural cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants from other parts of the country -- who come to learn from its outstanding experience. it is also visited by friends from many other countries. the mass movement to learn from tachai is spreading wider and deeper in the countryside -- in mountain regions and on the plains, north and south, and in agricultural regions and livestock raising areas. this is promoting the rapid growth of china's socialist agriculture.

the tachai production brigade in the people's commune of the same name in hsiyang county of shansi province has 83 households with a population of 430.

in the old society, this poor village was almost isolated from other places. it was in rock-strewn high mountains. nine years out of ten it was affected by natural calamities and the village was in abject poverty. it worked only 53 hectares of farmland which were divided into more than 4,700 strips scattering in 7 gullies and 8 hills. the soil was poor and erosion was serious. grain per hectare was only 0.75 tons. and 60 per cent of the farmland belonged to a landlord and three rich peasants. 80 per cent of the population were poor and lower-middle peasants. they worked as hired labourers for the landlord and rich peasants, suffering cruel suppression and exploitation. they were poverty-stricken and many were forced to sell their children.

all these is in the past. the once bare mountains are now covered with green. the canal along the mountain ridge leads water up to irrigate the terraced fields on the slopes; crops grow well in the gullies. tachai is now flourishing.

since liberation in 1949, the poor and lower-middle peasants, guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, have taken the road of socialist collectivization. they have struggled against class enemies and the age-old concept of private ownership. they have made vigorous and successful efforts to transform the hills and gullies.

dinging their collective strength into play, they built several hundred stone embankments for the terraced fields on the slopes and led water uphill for irrigation. they carried out scientific experiments and improved farming technique so that the land gave stable high yields.

in 17 of the 18 years since the agricultural co-operative was set up in 1953, tachai was hit by natural disasters of various degrees but still managed to increase output every year. forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production also made big progress. a total of more than 40,000 fruit and other trees were planted on barren slopes. the number of draft animals increased from a dozen to 90.

making rapid progress in mechanization and semi-mechanization, tachai now has electricity and machines for irrigation, processing of farm produce and crushing of fodder. carts and aerial cableways replaced shoulder poles and donkeys as means of transportation. several million kilogrammes of night soil has now been carried uphill mostly by cableway for the terraced fields. tachai has begun capital construction of farmland by machines. with revolutionary enthusiasm to transform the natural environment, the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai last winter and this spring used bulldozers to level nine small hillocks, joined the small fields together and turned them into a "man-made plain". work done by farm machines accounted for 60 per cent of that done by the brigade's manpower.

the village has taken on a new look. blocks of new houses and stone walled caves replaced the earthen caves, and electric light and tap water are supplied to every household. the brigade has ample grain reserves and public accumulation fund and every household has bank deposits and its own grain reserves.

how is it that tachai has been able to bring about such great and profound changes? chen yung-kuei, secretary of the brigade party branch, said: "the fundamental reason is that people have changed their thinking. people can change the land, technique, output and village because they have changed their thinking. this change is the result of arming them with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought."

chairman mao teaches: "once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world."

under the leadership of the party branch, the several hundred poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of tachai who have made such extraordinary and heroic achievements have paid attention always to giving first place to proletarian politics in their work and placed mao tsetung thought in command of everything. they have fostered the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and the communist style of cherishing the state and the collective. their lofty aim is to farm for the revolution. their motto is to make revolution and go all out so as to make still greater contributions to the emancipation of mankind.

(series to be continued)

March Victoriously Along Socialist Road

-- Second of a series on Tachai Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 2, 1971)

the tachai brigade emerged as the standard bearer of china's socialist agriculture in a fierce struggle over more than two decades between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist and the capitalist road.

the local party branch headed by chen yung-kuei always works to arm the cadres and peasants with mao tsetung thought and has led them in waging an unswerving struggle against the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, his local agents and the unreformed landlords and rich peasants.

the struggle dates back to the days when chen yung-kuei initiated a mutual aid team of poor and lower-middle peasants shortly after land reform, in response to chairman mao's call "get organized exclamation" the mutual aid team marked the first step taken by the tachai peasants along the road of socialist collectivization.

the handful of landlords and rich peasants, however, instigated people to keep to individual farming so as to pave the way for capitalism. they predicted that the mutual aid team would fail. the poor and lower-middle peasants waged a tit-for-tat struggle and frustrated their sabotage.

chen yung-kuei's mutual aid team was made up of the village's poorest people, four elderly poor peasants and five orphans of poor peasant origin. it had a good harvest the first year after its founding. its grain output per hectare exceeded that of the peasants working on their own. this was a blow to the class enemy and an encouragement to the other peasants. soon the team grew to 49 households.

the local poor and lower-middle peasants in 1951 decided to follow the socialist road indicated by the great leader chairman mao and planned to set up an agricultural cooperative in which land belongs to the collective. but liu shao-chi and company branded their plan "utopian agrarian socialism". such people alleged that no agricultural cooperative could be established before farming was mechanized.

it was not until winter of 1952 that the county authorities reluctantly allowed tachai to establish a cooperative with a maximum membership of 30 households, a figure far lower than the number of applicants.

the local party branch headed by chen yung-kuei refused to obey. it held that the decision went against chairman mao's revolutionary line. an agricultural cooperative was finally established in conformity with the desire of the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. the first year after its establishment, the cooperative had a grain output of 1.8 tons per hectare, 50 per cent higher than what the individual farmers got from their land.

in 1958, a people's commune was established in the locality and tachai became one of its production brigades. inspired by the general line for building socialism laid

down by chairman mao, the tachai peasants launched a mass campaign for remaking nature. with unbounded revolutionary zeal, they terraced mountain slopes into fields and adopted new farming techniques. grain output went up constantly. the peasants hailed this as a victory for the road of collectivization indicated by chairman mao.

taking advantage of the natural calamities in 1961, liu shao-chi and company, however, did their utmost to undermine collective economy in a bid to restore capitalism in the countryside. a capitalist-roader from the county where tachai is located clamoured for a return to individual farming and free markets. he instigated the class enemy to engage in profiteering of farm produce.

in this struggle, the party branch acted on chairman mao's great teaching "only socialism can save china" and his instructions on consolidating the collective economy. it encouraged the poor and lower-middle peasants to recall their suffering in the old society and contrast it to their happiness in the new. it energetically advocated socialism, criticized capitalism and exposed the class enemy's schemes to disrupt the collective economy and restore capitalism. in so doing, it resolutely defended the cause of socialist collectivization.

once some people in the neighbouring brigades offered to buy tachai's surplus hay at a high price. the tachai party branch lost no time in organizing the commune members to discuss "what should we do when other brigades have difficulties?". the poor and lower-middle peasants angrily denounced profiteering as they recalled how in the old society the landlords, rich peasants and speculators fleeced the poor people and forced them to sell their children by raising food prices in lean years. they declared they should not and must not sell their surplus hay for profit. the brigade unanimously passed a resolution to sell the hay to the neighbouring brigades at the state price. in addition, tachai delivered and sold the state 120 tons of its surplus grain. it also let some brigades borrow grain from its reserves so as to help them consolidate and develop their socialist collective economy. this is just one instance of the communist style of the tachai people who ardently love the country and the collective.

chairman mao in 1964 issued the great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai". this was an immense inspiration to the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai. however, liu shao-chi and company bitterly hated tachai -- a standard bearer in firmly taking the socialist road. they spread the rumour that "tachai is rotting" and sent a "work team" to "check up" on the work at tachai in an attempt to negate tachai as an advanced unit.

from the moment it came to tachai, the work team worked hand in glove with the local landlords and rich peasants. it resorted to frameups to attack the tachai party branch headed by chen yung-kuei and seized leadership from it. it tried by every means to find loopholes as pretexts to attack the party branch by measuring the farmland and check the accounts, stored grain and the brigade members' income. the poor and lower-middle peasants, however, rallied closely round the party branch and put up a tit-for-tat struggle against the work team. they cited numerous facts to refute the work team's fabrications. the team had to beat a retreat and cleared out crestfallen.

through this struggle, the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants raised still higher their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the party branch of tachai headed by chen yung-kuei led the masses in pulling down the capitalist-roaders in the hsiyang county party committee and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and company. they are advancing valiantly along the revolutionary line indicated by chairman mao and making new contributions to building the new socialist countryside.

Tachai Builds New Socialist Countryside by Self-Reliance

-- Third of a series on Tachai Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 3, 1971)

the thriving tachai brigade of today was a backward mountain village with scattered small plots of poor soil as late as winter of 1952 when the peasants organized a cooperative.

the village's 46 hectares was made up of 4,700 strips of land scattered over gullies, ridges and mountain slopes. the cooperative had only a few draught animals and such simple farm tools as ploughs, picks, spades, shovels, baskets and shoulder poles. there were only 50 able-bodied men and women.

how could the poor soil be turned into fertile fields and the backward mountain village transformed into a thriving new socialist countryside? this question was submitted to the party members and other peasants for discussion. most people advocated relying on themselves. only a few people suggested asking the state for loans.

the poor and lower middle peasants headed by chen yung-kuei said: "in making revolution we must rely on ourselves instead of others. the state is ours. if we all rely on the state, whom could the state rely on?" the peasants worked out a ten-year plan for remaking nature in accordance with chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard work.

under the leadership of the party branch, a battle against nature began the very winter the cooperative was set up. though working in piercing cold weather, the peasants were all wet with sweat. they quarried stones with hammers and chisels and in one and a half months succeeded in throwing up 20 stone embankments across a gully at different levels. with shoulder poles and baskets, they carried in fertile soil from elsewhere to create farmland behind the embankments. this initial success proved the might of self-reliance.

the tachai peasants nurtured by mao tsetung thought worked with revolutionary heroism like

"the foolish old man who removed the mountains". they went on re-shaping the gullies the following winters. typical of their revolutionary courage in remaking nature was the transformation of the village's longest gully called langwochang ("wolf's pad"). the gully was one and a half kilometres long and about seven metres wide with steep gradients. in the winter of 1955, the peasants built 38 stone embankments along the gully and turned it into a flight of terraced fields with tens of thousands of cubic metres of fertile soil but mountain torrents destroyed the embankments and washed away all the soil and crops the following summer. the peasants were undaunted. they rebuilt the embankments that winter, more solid than before. to guard against mountain torrents, they built a small reservoir in the upper part of the gully. but the embankments were destroyed again during a major summer storm in 1957.

the landlord and rich peasants then seized the opportunity to spread defeatism, crying out "how can people vanquish nature exclamation"

chen yung-kuei, who had worked as a farmhand for the landlords for 20 years in the old society, refuted the nonsense spread by class enemies. he inspired the masses with the concept that once they grasped objective laws, the people could display revolutionary enthusiasm and change nature. he led the poor and lower-middle peasants in conscientiously summing up experience and carefully analysing the reason for their failure. after enthusiastic discussion, the whole village, united as one, was determined to have a third go at langwochang gully in order to eliminate floods. they regarded this as a struggle against both nature and the class enemy.

construction of the project was arduous. in order to reduce the onslaught of mountain floods, more embankments were built in curved rows with deep foundations and big boulders. the crevices were filled with mortar so as to consolidate the embankments. despite biting winds in the dead of winter chen yung-kuei led the communist party members and cadres in doing the most difficult jobs. chia chin-tsai, an old communist and poor peasant, went uphill early every morning to quarry, wielding a 19-kilogramme hammer. his hands often bled. thanks to his efforts, one piece of rock after another, each weighing 250 kilogrammes, was moved.

the exemplary deeds of communists and poor and lower-middle peasants inspired the other commune members. women and school children did their bit. whole households of many commune members joined in. after 27 days of hard work, they completed the project, three days ahead of schedule. they constructed 44 embankments along the gully and collected tens of thousands of cubic metres of earth to build 44 terraced fields. their work has withstood the tests of storms and mountain floods year after year and has now become the land which gives the highest yields in tachai.

in the past ten years, they have constructed 228 embankments of various sizes in 250,000 workdays. they linked more than 4,700 strips of land into 1,800 plots.

by adding soil, deep-ploughing and applying big amounts of organic fertilizer, they have covered each plot with fertile soil half a metre deep. this helps prevent drought and waterlogging and enables the land to give stable, high yields. (series to be continued)

Persevere in Educating Peasants with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought

-- Last installment of series on Tachai Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 4, 1971)

the fundamental experience of tachai as a national pace-setting production brigade in agriculture is that its party branch always gives first place to educating the peasants with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

it firmly grasps the revolutionization of people's thinking so that the peasants break with the centuries-old concept of private ownership, develop the communist style of cherishing the state and the collective, and foster the idea of doing farm work for the revolution.

this education by the brigade party branch has brought up peasants of a new type.

typical is the changes in commune member chao hsiao-ho. in the old society, he tended sheep for a landlord since childhood and was sold to another county together with the sheep. he returned to tachai after liberation. when tachai set up an agricultural co-operative in 1953, he joined and has worked with enthusiasm and cherished the collective ever since. he drove a horse cart to the county-seat one day to fetch rolled steel for his team. on his return he found that he had inadvertently taken one extra piece. should he make another trip to return it? chao hsiao-ho said: "the state has plenty of rolled steel. what are one or two pieces to the state?" the party branch took note and guided him in studying chairman mao's article "serve the people." they patiently taught him that while it was important to cherish the collective, it was even more important to cherish the socialist state. chao hsiao-ho recognized his erroneous thinking and returned the piece of steel.

nurtured by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, chao hsiao-ho has become a good commune member dedicated to the public interest. one autumn day, chao hsiao-ho drove some mules and horses loaded with maize. one mule lost its footing and was about to fall down a cliff. chao hsiao-ho risked danger to himself by leaping to the edge of the road to break the fall. the mule was saved but chao hsiao-ho was badly injured. after he recovered, he drove a horse cart for the brigade. the other cart drivers usually took a helper along but chao hsiao-ho often went alone. he said: "in making revolution you should make all-out efforts. if i'm afraid of hardship and death i won't live up to chairman mao's expectations."

the way the tachai party branch helped chao hsiao-ho shows how it constantly educates people with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and uses various methods to help people destroy self-interest and foster devotion to the public. it turns ordinary peasants into new socialist peasants who cherish the state and the collective, who always have the motherland in mind and the whole world in view and are conscious that they are farming for the revolution.

tachai brigade members have surplus grain but they consciously and deliberately eat buns made of maize with bran. this coarse meal of the poor people in the old society reminds them not to forget the old days or the many poor people in the world who have not yet emancipated themselves.

young commune member li yu-lu paid no attention to economy as he is well off. to educate him and other young people, the party branch called them to a meeting under a big willow tree. chen yung-kuei, secretary of the party branch, told them the family history of li yu-lu. people called this willow tree the poor man's tree because the landlord used to tie poor men to it and beat them. li yu-lu's mother went begging like other poor people in the old society. one day she picked up half an ear of maize on the road. the landlord accused her of stealing it from his field, tied her to this tree and beat her the whole night. she died as a result. chen yung-kuei told the young people never to forget the past and remember that millions of people in the world live in misery. this was a profound education to li yu-lu and the other young people. li yu-lu changed a great deal. he has since worked with enthusiasm, lived a plain life and become an activist in the study of chairman mao's works.

in tachai remain a few dilapidated cave dwellings beside rows of new housing and a small plot of poor soil, which have been deliberately preserved to remind the young people of the old hard days.

marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought has helped broaden the minds of the people. they view everything they do as related to the country's socialist construction and the world revolution.

the local party branch always works to educate people in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, at key moments of class struggle, in daily life and in the face of natural calamities.

the people of tachai were severely tried in 1963. there was a downpour lasting seven days and nights in august of that year. the ensuing disastrous mountain torrents destroyed virtually all the stone embankments and the large tracts of fertile terraced fields they sheltered. the crops failed and 80 per cent of the housing collapsed.

people were heavy-hearted to see the achievements of years of hard work destroyed. chen yung-kuei, the party branch secretary, was distressed, too. but his long experience in struggle taught him that no difficulty was unsurmountable because tachai had the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party, the strength of the collective and the revolutionary zeal of the poor and lower-middle peasants. he asked calmly: "what happened to the people?"

those around replied: "the people are all safe. so are the draught animals. most of the grain has been rescued."

"we should congratulate ourselves," chen yung-kuei said. "if we had such a calamity in the old society, at least 100 people would have lost their lives and the rest would have to go begging elsewhere. that didn't happen now. with people, we have everything.

chairman mao says bad things can be turned into good things. the fields were destroyed; well, then, we'll create better fields. the houses collapsed; alright, we'll put up new ones. let's build a more beautiful tachai with our hands exclamation" his words warmed everyone's heart.

the party branch organized the cadres and peasants to study chairman mao's work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and his teachings on self-reliance and hard work and that "bad things can be turned into good things". the following question was discussed: should they rely on state relief to tide over the difficulty caused by the natural calamity or depend on themselves, on the efforts of the collective, to rebuild the village? which would be more beneficial to both the state and tachai?

the people drew immense strength from chairman mao's teachings. some of them pointed out that although there were difficulties for the time being, there were also favourable factors; for instance, the brigade had reserve grain and accumulation funds. others said that difficulties have a dual character: they give people some hardships, but they serve to temper their revolutionary will, and this is especially important for young people.

they spent a few evenings studying and discussing and unified their thinking with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. they summed up the advantages of self-reliance and put forward this slogan: "we will not accept relief money from the state, nor state relief grain, nor other material aid. higher levels had appropriated material and funds and sent a team to express sympathy. it asked tachai to accept relief on four occasions, but each time the brigade replied: "send it to fraternal brigades, we are able to tide things over on our own."

the brigade members, men and women and old and young, turned out to straighten up the flattened plants one by one. on plots where the crops had been washed away, they sowed vegetables. then they divided up into several groups to repair the terraced fields, accumulate manure and make bricks. they worked in the fields by day and put up new housing in the evenings by the light of kerosene lamps. all members of the brigade were in high spirits and displayed tremendous energy.

after a stubborn struggle, they wrested an average grain yield of 5.5 tons from the 37 hectares of crops left after the flood. the brigade's total grain output, the food grain quota for its members and the grain it delivered to the state that year were no less than the previous year's.

once the people are armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, their outlook changes and they have immense strength. the people of tachai repaired all the damaged fields in two years, completing work originally scheduled to take five years, and built the fields to a still higher standard. in four years they completed their ten-year construction plan for new housing. the brigade members now live in stone-lined cave dwellings and brick houses better than the old ones.

tachai was hit by an extraordinarily heavy hailstorm in 1968 which severely damaged its 46 hectares of autumn crops. again the people of tachai wrested an excellent harvest.

tempered by severe natural calamities, the tachai people have a deeper understanding of the verity of chairman mao's concept that spirit can be transformed into a material force and bad things into good and that it is people, not things, that are decisive. chen yung-kuei said: after the devastating floods of 1963, the old tachai was turned into a new tachai and dilapidated cave-dwellings and other houses into new stone cave-dwellings and storied buildings; after the unprecedented heavy hailstorm in 1968, we got new experience in transplanting crops on large acreage and in transforming farming methods. arming ourselves with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, tachai has taken on an even newer look though it had serious natural calamities.

in the course of educating the commune members with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the leading members of the tachai party branch have paid great attention to revolutionizing their thinking. they study chairman mao's works and persist in taking part in collective productive labour. they consciously put themselves under the supervision of the masses. they often carry out open door rectification to hear the opinions of the commune members and make self-criticism. party branch secretary chen yung-kuei always takes part in labour no matter how busy he is. after attending a meeting elsewhere, he does not go home or to his office. the first thing he does is to work alongside the commune members. he maintains close ties with the masses. he often says: in making the revolution, we should first revolutionize our thinking. we should be good labourers of the masses and never be their overlords. the party branch has always implemented chairman mao's teaching of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and led the commune members in revolutionizing their thinking.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the tachai party branch has become even more vigorous. it is leading the poor and lower-middle peasants to march forward and win new and still greater victory in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

the party branch in the past few years has paid attention to grasping the signs reflecting ideological class struggle. an instance is that some commune members thought they could take things easy and enjoy themselves after tachai made great achievements. the party branch helped the cadres and commune members recognize the new characteristic of the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat and raise their awareness of continuing the revolution. they bravely fought self and criticized revisionism and raised their consciousness higher. the party branch also led the commune members in developing production. the average per hectare grain output in 1970 reached 7.55 tons, surpassing the previous peak. however, they criticized such ideas of complacency as "production has reached its peak" and "all hills are transformed". using the dialectical viewpoint of "one divides into two", they tried to pinpoint where they still lagged behind. in the spirit of continuing the revolution, they successfully transformed terraced fields into paddy fields

and levelled the small strips into bigger ones. they have been successful in their experiments to grow paddy rice.

the tachai peasants also do their utmost to learn from the advanced experience of other brigades. they take the rural cadres and peasants who came to visit tachai as their teachers. they send people out to learn from other brigades. they say: "we can never stop on the road of revolution. the struggle to transform one's world outlook is unending", "looking back, we have taken a step forward, and looking forward, our achievements are always only the starting point for continuing the revolution." (end of series)

BARE-FOOT DOCTOR

Doctor Serves People Wholeheartedly in Northwest China's Desert

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Nov. 5, 1971)

a middle-aged man with a medical kit bearing a red cross is treating poor and lower-middle herdsmen in the vast tengri desert of the ningsia hui autonomous region, northwest china. he goes everywhere, winter and summer, in all weather. the local people commend him as a "red doctor".

he is ahlapuszule and works in the hospital of the tengri people's commune of the alasnan left banner in the autonomous region. he comes from a poor herdsman's family of mongolian nationality. before liberation, his father had to send him to a monastery to be a slave of the upper strata lamas. he lived a bitter life. the communist party and chairman mao saved him from this hell in 1949.

the people were liberated, but they could still not get medical treatment in time due to the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. seeing these poor conditions of health work, ahlapuszule was very worried. he learned a little of chinese herbal medicine and treatment with folk prescriptions. he pledged to cure his class brothers with local methods. his desire and revolutionary spirit were welcomed and supported by the people's commune.

ahlapuszule understood that if he wanted to serve the people he must first study chairman mao's works and raise his consciousness of struggle between the two lines. with little schooling or knowledge of chinese, he had many difficulties in studying chairman mao's works, but was not deterred. carrying chairman mao's works with him, he asked others for help wherever he went. no matter how busy he was, he persisted in studying hard.

nurtured by chairman mao's teachings, ahlapuszule gradually fostered the concept of serving the poor and

lower-middle herdsmen whole-heartedly. the vast tengri commune is sparsely populated. in summer, the temperature in the desert soars to 40 degrees centigrade. in winter, there is heavy snow fall, every drop of water is frozen and the sandstorms are so fierce that people cannot open their eyes without turning their backs to the wind. but ahlapuszule is undaunted as he makes his rounds to treat his class brothers.

a poor herdswoman, who is a member of the chalahu brigade, last year had hemorrhage after giving birth. her body swelled and she suffered from constipation. ahlapuszule arrived to find her in a coma. following the great leader chairman mao's teaching on showing boundless warm-heartedness toward all comrades and the people, he was determined to help this class sister. he gave her a combination of herbal and modern medicine. one of the ingredients was a bitter tasting wild vegetable. at the time, the vegetable was just coming to the surface of the ground. he searched for it everywhere despite difficulties and fatigue and finally found some. hsu chu-lan recovered after careful treatment.

when ahlapuszule heard that a poor herdsman living in a semi-desert had pleural effusion, he immediately travelled 35 kilometres to reach the old man. after diagnosis, he set out for the commune clinic to get apparatus and drugs for treating the ailment. without pausing to eat, he went by camel and reached the commune at dusk, and then rushed back to the patient. he performed an operation to remove fluid from the patient's chest cavity. li teh-jung recovered after 13 days.

the herdsmen and cadres of the tengri commune praised ahlapuszule for shouldering heavy loads for the sake of the revolution and showing the fine quality of being more concerned about others than about himself.

when ahlapuszule was making the rounds of a grazing ground 50 kilometres from the commune this spring, he took the initiative to bring to the poor and lower-middle herdsmen copies of chairman mao's works "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and the new party constitution. he brought these to help the poor and lower-middle herdsmen arm themselves with mao tsetung thought so they could do better in developing agricultural production in response to chairman mao's call. as the place was far from the supply centre and communication facilities were poor, he also brought cigarettes, matches and candles for the people. they praised his thougntfulness.

MINING

North China Province Accelerates Mine Building

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 6, 1971)

party organizations at all levels in shansi province have boldly aroused the masses to speed up the building of mines in support of iron and steel production. five big and medium-sized mines are now being constructed or expanded. a number of small mines have already gone into production. total iron ore output in the first nine months this year was 89.6 per cent over that for the same 1970 period.

shansi has extensive mineral resources. the masses and cadres of the province took an active part in 1958 in locating and building mines under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao. they began to construct mining bases for the taiyuan, changchih and other iron and steel plants. but construction was ordered stopped in the three years of temporary economic difficulties (1960-1962) as a result of sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line frantically pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. thus nearly all the iron ore needed by the few big iron and steel plants of the province had to be shipped in from elsewhere. small local iron and steel plants had no possibility of developing.

led by party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels the masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution have made a conscientious study of chairman mao's theory, line, policy and principles for industrial development and thoroughly criticized the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his local agents. a mass movement to open mines swept the province. many counties set up small iron mines. chincheng county, with rich coal and iron deposits, has several county-run mines and eighty per cent of the people's communes have built small mines. the ore produced not only meets the needs of the local iron and steel industry but is sent to other places.

in developing the mining industry, leading members of the provincial party committee and revolutionary committee frequently went to key mines to make investigations and study in order to solve problems in time. as a result of on-the-spot leadership of the revolutionary committee of the changchih iron and steel plant, the period for building a mine was shortened and a good deal of investment for the state saved.

the party organizations and revolutionary committes at all levels in the province have mobilized all positive factors to support mining construction. this year more than 60 industrial and mining enterprises have been organized for socialist cooperation. they produced some 400 pieces of mining equipment. many units took inventories and offered their surplus equipment and material to the mines. displaying the

revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, geological workers worked out of doors throughout the year. the iron deposits verified in southern shansi province in the past few years come to more than 20 times the amount before the great proletarian cultural revolution. besides, the masses were mobilized to locate and report deposits and they have made considerable contributions.

MINERAL ORE

Magnesite Deposits Located in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Nov. 6, 1971)

abundant deposits of magnesite, a refractory material used by the iron and steel industry, have been located in southwest china's szechwan province, which bourgeois experts declared had no such deposits.

guided by chairman mao's philosophic thinking, the no. 207 geological team has located more than 21 magnesite ore bodies in a 500 square-kilometre area during the past few years. the deposits are already being exploited.

fettered by technical literature, bourgeois experts believed that magnesite could be found only in strata of the pre-sinian period (about 1,600 million years ago). since no strata of this period had been discovered in sezchwan, they concluded that the province had no magnesite. as a result, magnesium and magnesium bricks for the local iron and steel industry came from thousands of kilometres away.

the no. 207 geological team began prospecting for magnesite in 1965 to accelerate the development of the local iron and steel industry and lighten the burden on railway transport. but the prospectors at first were still influenced by the old hypothesis. they did prospecting in an area of more than 1,000 square-kilometres across the liangshan mountains for six months, but failed to discover a single magnesite ore point.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the prospectors repeatedly studied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic works "on practice", "on contradiction" and "where do correct ideas come from?" and reviewed their work. they decided to break with the old hypothesis and make conscientious investigations and study so as to seek truth from reality. displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, they crossed torrential rivers and snow-capped mountains along the route of the epic long march. they collected large numbers of rock specimens.

one day, a prospector found a glittering piece of rock in a stratum of the sinian period. to test whether it was magnesite, another prospector put a drop of hydrochloric acid on it. there were bubbles. he concluded that it was not magnesite because technical books say magnesite does not bubble when cold hydrochloric acid is applied. but a worker quoted chairman mao's saying "what is universal in one context becomes particular in another." he suggested that the specimen be sent for analysis. the result showed it was good magnesite.

the prospectors were overjoyed and shouted "long live chairman mao" when they struck a magnesite deposit.

after the first ore point, the team went on to discover several others in the same stratum. the team leadership decided to do further drilling in the area so as to make out the size of the deposit. a few people raised objections, arguing that the ore points were too small to be worth exploiting. the team leadership saw that there was subjective idealism behind this objection. so the prospectors were organized to study chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction" once more. linking the actual condition with the theoretical study, the prospectors understood this teaching of chairman mao's better: "the standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge." they became even more convinced that so long as they persisted in practice it would be possible for them to discover the law and find rich deposits. even if the deposits proved to be small after repeated prospecting, a number of small deposits would constitute a big find. they came to see that under estimating the significance of small deposits reflected the renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line which advocated things ostentatious and foreign. with this understanding, the team speeded up its prospecting work. the final findings proved that the deposit was more than ten times the size originally estimated.

this gave the prospectors a practical lesson. after that, they began to arm their thinking with chairman mao's philosophic thinking more consciously and made more efforts in investigations and study.

in a prospecting survey in 1967, the team found some loose magnesite ore on a hill called erhtaoping. but five general survey groups had been there before the team. under the influence of metaphysical thinking, these five groups had declared the area devoid of magnesite after they had failed to find outcroppings.

in september of 1969 the team came. guided by chairman mao's philosophic thinking, the members did not hurry to look for outcroppings but closely studied the loose ore. they concluded that it had not moved far. they thought that the five earlier groups had not found any outcropping because they were misled by wrong thinking and had not made enough efforts. following chairman mao's teaching that materialism and dialectics "need effort", they decided to make a thorough survey of the whole mountain until they found the outcropping.

one day the team arrived in a deep gully after seven to eight hours of painstaking surveys. it was getting dark and on the other side of the gully there was a cliff dozens of metres high. the general survey groups in the past had all returned after reaching the gully, but the team crossed the gully and finally found outcroppings at the foot of the cliff.

members of the group tied hammers to their belts and began to climb the slope regardless of danger. they made their way by clinging to plants growing out of crevices. when they came up to the top of the hill they found glittering dark grey magnesite ore. they cheered this as a victory for mao tsetung thought.

the workers of the no. 207 geological team have a hard life climbing mountains in all weathers the year round. but they regard this as happiness and consciously temper their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in difficult surroundings. the no. 2 sub-team last march covered dozens of kilometres with bedding, apparatus and food to a 3,000 metre high barren mountain. it was snowing heavily, but spring was in full bloom on the plains. they pitched their tents in the bitter cold. they encouraged themselves with chairman mao's teaching "a good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater."

they once came to a place where more than 70 holes had been drilled a dozen years earlier. foreign experts declared that the area had no magnesite deposits. the workers wanted to make a new evaluation of the existing holes and cores. they could not get cores as the tunnels were all thickly covered with snow. a pickaxe scarcely dented the frozen earth. they then tried explosives. before the smoke had cleared, veteran worker kung chang-yu dashed into the tunnel and, knocking away icicles, carried out cores with the others. they washed the cores in the bitter cold. they went on working though their hands were rubbed raw. they washed more than 100,000 cores in three and a half months and found magnesite in 41 of the 70 holes. without drilling a single hole they found magnesite ore for the state.

when they recalled their past work, they came to a profound understanding that only when they study chairman mao's philosophic works, constantly criticize idealist apriorism and adhere to the materialist theory of knowledge can they come to know the laws of nature and find more minerals for the revolution.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AGHANISTAN

Dr. Nasroullan Youssofi of Afghanistan Leaves Peking for Tour of Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1971)

dr. nasroullah youssofi, deputy director of the medical department of the ministry of public education of the kingdom of afghanistan, left peking by train yesterday afternoon for a tour of southern china before leaving for home.

he was seen off at the railway station by leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of chinese medical workers including tai en, chai ping-hua and wang tien-sheng.

also present at the station were mohammad osman sidky, ambassador of the kingdom of afghanistan to china, and his wife, and ghulam ghaus waziri and abdul latif, first secretary and second secretary, of the embassy of afghanistan in peking, and their wives.

yen chun, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, met dr. nasroullan youssofi on november 2 and gave a farewell dinner in his honour.

CHINA AND AFRICA

Vice President of Supreme Council for Sports in Africa Mahmoud Chehata Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Nov. 5, 1971)

mahmoud chehata, vice-president of the supreme council for sports in africa and director general of sports of the ministry of youth and sports of tunisia, arrived here by air this morning. he has come to see the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament upon invitation.

welcoming him at the airport were leading members of the all-china sports federation and other organizations concerned li ching-chuan, liang cho-hui, chiang chao and hsin cheng, as well as chinese table tennis players.

also present was ndi sima joseph, chief of the language department of the supreme council for sports in africa, who is in peking for the tournament.

Leading Member of Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Fetes Delegation of Supreme Council for Sports in Africa

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1971)

on behalf of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china and the organizing committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome mahmoud chehata, leader of the delegation of the supreme council for sports in africa, vice-president of the council and director general of sports of the ministry of youth and sports of tunisia.

attending the banquet were members of the delegation ndi sima joseph, chief of the language department of the supreme council for sports in africa, and serigne aly cisse.

present at the banquet were also leading members of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee and chinese departments concerned ko pu-nai, chiang chao, mo chen-chiu and tsou po-nsien.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. li ching-chuan and mahmoud chehata proposed toasts to the constant development and consolidation of friendship among the asian and african peoples and to the success of the current a.a.t.t.f.i.t.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Geophysicist and His Wife Leaves Peking to Continue China Tour

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1971)

professor j.t. wilson, canadian geophysicist, and his wife wound up their visit here and left by air at noon today on a tour of sian, yenan, nanking and shanghai. they will then go home via kwangchow.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned of the academy of sciences of china and scientific workers including ku kung-hsu, chang wen-yu and chu yung-hsing.

during their stay in peking, professor and mrs. wilson visited a factory, a school and scientific research institutions and went to spots of interest. prof. wilson lectured and exchanged views with chinese scientific workers on questions of common academic interest.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Medical Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1971)

the 13-member chilean medical delegation led by professor juan zanartu wound up its visit to peking and left for shanghai today before going home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the departments concerned and representatives of medical workers including hsu shou-jen and lin chiao-chih.

present at the airport were also armando uribe a., chilean ambassador to china, and his wife, and sergio silva p., counsellor of the chilean embassy in peking.

Chilean Friends Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1971)

a chilean friend radomiro tomic romero, professor of the political science department of the catholic university of chile, and his wife arrived here by air yesterday at the invitation of the china-latin america friendship association.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of the host organization and other organizations concerned including ma chia-chun, chou pei-yuan, hsieh ching-yi and li yen-nien.

chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. and his wife were also on hand at the airport.

Chinese Pavilion in Santiago International Fair Warmly Welcomed

(NCNA-English Santiago, Nov. 4, 1971)

the chinese pavilion in the santiago international fair was warmly welcomed by chilean spectators.

after the opening of the international fair on october 28, the chinese pavilion was visited by thousands upon thousands of people every day. the figure from october 30 to november 4 reached 280,000. many visitors came from various parts of the country.

after seeing the exhibition, many chilean friends praised the achievements scored by the chinese people and expressed profound affection for them. one chilean friend said that the chinese people's spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle is a great spirit. a chilean university student said emotionally, "china and chile will forever unite in their advance and oppose imperialism. we are sure to win."

a worker drew a heart in the visitors' book and wrote in its centre "chile, china" to show that the hearts of the two peoples are linked together. many workers, university students and friends from other walks of life extended congratulations to the chinese working personnel on the adoption by the u.n. general assembly of the resolution on the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the u.n.

during the exhibition, chinese films "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "the red detachment of women" and "the heroic sons and daughters" were shown to the warm welcome of the audience.

the chinese pavilion is composed of four sections. they are: photos and books depicting the friendship between china and chile, heavy industry, agriculture and light industry.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Prime Minister, President Greet Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1971)

major fidel castro ruz, prime minister of the revolutionary government of cuba, and doctor osvaldo dorticos torrado, president of the republic of cuba, in a message yesterday to tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extend congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

comrade tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china,

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking, china

in the name of the people and the revolutionary government of cuba, we joyously extend to you our congratulations and express satisfaction on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the defence of these rights has always had the resolute support of the people and revolutionary government of cuba. the resolution adopted in the united nations organization is a victory over imperialism. let us reiterate to you on this pleasant occasion our best wishes for the happiness of the chinese people.
with highest consideration.

major fidel castro ruz,
prime minister of the
revolutionary government

doctor osvaldo dorticos
torrado, president of the
republic of cuba

november 4, 1971,

navana, cuba

CHINA AND EL SALVADOR

Minister of External Relations of El Salvador Walter Beneke Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1971)

walter beneke, minister of external relations of the republic of el salvador, and his assistant carlos de sola left here by air for home via kwangchow this morning.

seeing them off at the airport were li yao-wen, chinese vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned including peng chin-po and tao ta-chao. wu fan-wu, leading member of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs of the foreign ministry, accompanied the minister to kwangchow.

during his stay in peking, minister beneke visited a factory, a school, a people's commune, the great wall and the palace museum.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Ambassador to Italy Gives Reception for Chinese Government Economic Delegation's Visit to Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, Nov. 5, 1971)

chinese ambassador to italy shen ping gave a reception here yesterday evening for the visit to italy of the chinese government economic delegation led by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo.

present at the reception upon invitation were mario zagari, italian minister of foreign trade; paolo cavezzali, vice-minister of merchant marine; luigi cottafavi, director of the foreign minister's office; and other high ranking officials.

present also were vittorino colombo, president of the institute for economic and cultural exchange between italy and china; ettore massacessi, president of the italian institute for foreign trade; and people of various circles.

also present were italian ambassador to china folco trabalza and diplomatic envoys of various countries to italy.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Head of Chinese Government Economic Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet in Rome

(NCNA-English Rome, Nov. 5, 1971)

pai hsiang-kuo, head of the chinese government economic delegation and minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here yesterday evening to bid farewell to the italian people of various circles.

present at the banquet were aldo moro, italian foreign minister, mario zagari, minister of foreign trade, mario pedini, vice-foreign minister, and other high-ranking officials from the ministries of foreign affairs and foreign trade.

present also were vittorino colombo, president of the institute for economic and cultural exchange between italy and china, ettore massacessi, president of the italian institute for foreign trade, and many other prominent figures of various circles.

italian ambassador to china folco trabalza and chinese ambassador to italy shen ping were present at the banquet.

present also were all members of the chinese government economic delegation and staff members of the chinese embassy here.

toasts to the steady development of the friendship between the chinese and italian people and the friendly relations between the two governments were proposed by pai hsiang-kuo and mario zagari.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Leaves Rome for Home

(NCNA-English Rome, Nov. 6, 1971)

the chinese government economic delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, left here for home yesterday after a friendly visit to italy.

among those to see off the delegation at the airport were mario zagari, italian minister of foreign trade; ettore massacesi, president of the institute for foreign trade; guido fucito, director of the foreign trade minister's office; folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china; and other officials.

shen ping, chinese ambassador to italy, was also present at the airport to see off the delegation.

during the visit of the delegation, a sino-italian trade and payments agreement was signed here by head of the delegation pai hsiang-kuo and minister mario zagari on behalf of their respective governments.

the chinese delegation had visited some factories, enterprises, scientific research institutes and places of historic interest in taranto, brindisi, napoli, venezia, trieste, milano, torino, ivrea, genoa and other cities in the company of mario zagari, italian minister of foreign trade, corrado belci and renzo forma, deputy ministers of foreign trade, armando fracassi, director of the department for trade agreement, and others. the chinese delegation was accorded warm welcome and reception by local government officials and the masses.

Former Italian Vice Premier Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 5, 1971)

pietro nenni, former vice-premier, former foreign minister and life-long senator of italy, and his party left here by train today for a visit to hangchow, after concluding a visit to shanghai. they are accompanied on their tour by hu shu-tu, a leading member of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry. going to hangchow together with them was madame antonino restivo, wife of antonino restivo, charge d'affaires a.i. of italian embassy in peking.

feng kuo-chu, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned saw them off at the railway station.

during their stay in shanghai, mr. nenni and his party visited a factory, a rural people's commune, a hospital and the shanghai industrial exhibition, and had a boat excursion on the whangpoo river. wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, feted the guests.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wu Teh and Wang Kuo-chuan Fete Japanese Governor of Metropolitan Tokyo

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1971)

wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet this evening to welcome ryokichi minobe, governor of metropolitan tokyo of japan.

present at the banquet were minobe's assistants takeshi komori, kunio ishikawa, tsugio tominaga and shingo ishizaka.

present was kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association.

wang kuo-chuan and ryokichi minobe spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, wang kuo-chuan said: at present, the japanese people's struggle against the revival of japanese militarism is deepening and the movement for japan-china friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations is developing vigorously. these have converged into a powerful historical trend. wang kuo-chuan expressed the belief that mr. ryokichi minobe's friendly visit to china would certainly deepen the mutual understanding of the chinese and japanese people and play an active role in promoting china-japan friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

wang kuo-chuan expressed hearty thanks to mr. ryokichi minobe for his congratulation to china on the restoration to her of all her legitimate rights in the united nations. he pointed out: in its china policy the sato government has all along been following u.s. imperialism, is hostile to china and has been racking its brain to plot the creation of "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". what is particularly worth noticing is that after the japanese reactionaries met with a disastrous defeat at the united nations general assembly they continue to work hand in glove with u.s. imperialism in redoubling their efforts to engineer the "independent taiwan" movement in an attempt to alienate taiwan province from china and realize their ambition to occupy taiwan once again. the chinese people can by no means tolerate this. this plot can never be realized. the people of china and japan must be highly on guard against it, thoroughly expose it and wage a resolute struggle against it.

in his speech, ryokichi minobe said: we sincerely rejoice over the fact that recently china's lawful rights in the united nations have been restored to her. it goes without saying that this demonstrates the strength and victory of the forces of peace in the world.

ryokichi minobe said: japan lies closest to the two great countries, the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of korea. yet up till now

peace has not been restored, and especially there is even less freedom in the mutual visits of personnel with korea than with china. i deplore this fact very much. i am determined to do my best to help restore at the earliest date possible japan's relations with china and korea to a state as they should have been.

also present was hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china.

reporters accompanying the governor were also present.

leading members of chinese organizations concerned present included ting kuo-yu, chou pei-yuan, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien and wang hsiao-yi.

Delegation of Japan International Trade Promotion Association Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1971)

the 11-member delegation of the japan international trade promotion association left here for home by air today via kwangchow after a friendly visit to peking.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned including wang wen-lin, tien kuang-tao, liang lien-ho and chang yu. also present at the airport were teiji nagiwara, managing director of the japan international trade promotion association, and nobunisa izawa.

Japanese Delegation to China of National Council for Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1971)

a 20-member japanese delegation to china of the national council for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations led by ichio asukata arrived here by air today at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association; two correspondents accompanying the delegation arrived by the same plane.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association; ting kuo-yu, standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university; and leading members of other organizations concerned.

also present were visiting japanese friends kinkazu saionji and kyuhee muraoka.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malayan Paper Hails Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1971)

the adoption by the u.n. general assembly with an overwhelming majority of the resolution for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and for the expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique therefrom declared the bankruptcy of the anti-china schemes of "one china, one taiwan" and "two chinas" hatched by u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, says "barisan", organ of the malayan socialist front, in a commentary on october 31.

this is an important victory for the people of the world and an ignominious defeat for u.s. imperialism, the commentary adds.

the commentary says, "the fact that more and more countries have established diplomatic relations with china has foiled the u.s. imperialist scheme to 'isolate china'. this is a historical trend independent of the will of imperialism and reaction."

today, the commentary adds, after the restoration of all the lawful rights of china in the united nations, it will no longer be easy for imperialism to manipulate the u.n. as before. it will also be certain that imperialism will find it increasingly harder to maintain its colonial rule.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Military Delegation Returns to Bamako from China

(NCNA-English Bamako, Nov. 5, 1971)

the military delegation of the republic of mali led by captain kissima doukara, member of the national liberation military committee and minister of defence, interior and security, returned here yesterday evening from its friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were members of the national liberation military committee filifing sissoko, tiekoro bagayoko, mamadou sanogo and missa kone, as well as other officers of the malian army and government officials.

chinese ambassador to mali meng yuen and military attache chang yao-hua of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Friendly Personage, Former Prime Minister T.P. Acharya Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1971)

nepalese friendly personage, former prime minister tanka prasad acharya and his wife arrived here by air today. they are paying a friendly visit to china on invitation after visiting the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at the airport to greet them were wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other organizations concerned wang hsiao-yi, tsao ke-chiang, kuo tung-chun, wei chien-yeh and others.

also present were:

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife, and all embassy officials and their wives; and

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and embassy officials.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Delegation of Fuel and Chemical Industries Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 5, 1971)

the chinese delegation of fuel and chemical industries with hsu chin-chiang, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, as head and yang min, responsible member of the commanding group for production of the revolutionary committee of hunan province, as deputy head left here by plane this morning for home after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at the airport to see off the delegation were kong jin tae, chairman of the korean committee for foreign economic relations, rim gye chol, minister of chemical industry, hwang jin chil, vice-minister of chemical industry, kim yong il, vice-minister of metal industry, and kim dae sik, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee.

ambassador li yun-chuan and economic attache li ying of the chinese embassy in pyongyang were also present.

the korean minister of chemical industry gave a dinner party yesterday evening to bid farewell to the chinese delegation. present on the occasion were vice-premier of the korean cabinet chong jun taek, chairman kong jin tae, vice-minister of foreign affairs kim jae bong, vice-minister hwang jin chil, vice-minister kim yong il and vice-chairman kim dae sik.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan was present on invitation.

in their speeches at the party, minister rim gye chol and head of the delegation hsu chin-chiang praised the continuous consolidation and development of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity cemented by the korean and chinese peoples in the struggle against the common enemy and in socialist revolution and socialist construction of the two countries.

at the party the hosts and guests proposed toasts to the good health and longevity of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

the dinner party proceeded in an enthusiastic and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

Chinese Delegation of Fuel and Chemical Industries Back in Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1971)

the chinese delegation of fuel and chemical industries returned here by air today after paying a friendly visit to korea. the head of the delegation is hsu chin-chiang, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, and the deputy head is yang min, responsible member of the group in charge of production under the hunan provincial revolutionary committee.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of the departments concerned chung yu-yi, wang hsing, tsao ke-chiang, chang yun-chih and kan ning.

present were also korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and jon dong su, economic counsellor of the korean embassy here.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1971)

a pakistan delegation arrived here by special plane this afternoon on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

the delegation is composed of: z.a. bhutto, chairman of the peoples' party; air marshal a. rahim khan, air commander-in-chief; sultan m. khan, foreign secretary; lieutenant general gul hassan, chief of general staff of the general headquarters; rear-admiral rashid ahmad, chief of staff of the navy headquarters; aftab ahmad khan and tabarak husain, directors general of the ministry of foreign affairs; and m.a. bhatty, director general of external publicity of the ministry of information.

the national flags of china and pakistan fluttered over peking airport today. welcoming the distinguished guests at the airport were chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, and leading members of departments concerned including kuang jen-nung, pan yen, chu pei-chang, liu chun, chai cheng-wen, ting kuo-yu, han hsu, chang ying, and chu chuan-hsien.

the pakistan delegation was greeted at the airport by several thousand revolutionary people and p.l.a. commanders and fighters. they beat drums and gongs and waved national flags of china and pakistan, bouquets and silk scarves. the welcomers carried huge streamers reading "firmly support the struggle of the pakistan people to safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression and intervention exclamation" "salute the pakistan people exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and pakistan exclamation" as the distinguished guests walked past the crowds, people shouted slogans to express the chinese people's friendly sentiments for the pakistan people.

also present at the airport were k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife, and members of the pakistan embassy here.

yeh cheng-chang, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and m.a. jafri, minister of the pakistan embassy here, went to the border to greet the delegation and accompanied it to peking.

Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Chi Peng-fei and Others Meet Pakistan Delegation, Two Sides Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of the departments concerned this afternoon met all members of the pakistan delegation and those accompanying it. after the meeting they held talks with members of the delegation z.a. bhutto, air marshal a. rahim khan, sultan m. khan, lieutenant general gul hassan, rear-admiral rashid ahmad, aftab ahmad khan and tabarak husain, and k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were peng shao-hui, han nien-lung, kuang jen-nung, pan yen, chu pei-chang, han hsu, yeh cheng-chang, chu chuan-hsien, chi chao-chu, shen jo-yun and lien cheng-pao.

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Gives Dinner for Pakistan Track and Field Team

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Nov. 5, 1971)

chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the pakistan track and field team which has returned here recently after a visit to china.

present on the occasion were riazuddin ahmed, secretary of the ministry of health, labour and social welfare, mukhtar masood, president of the table tennis association of pakistan, major-general shaukat rizai, president of the army sports control committee, other officials and a number of prominent figures from the sports circles.

speaking about impressions of the visit to china, s.a. hassan, leader of the pakistan track and field team, said at the dinner that they were warmly received in china. this shows the profound friendship between the peoples of pakistan and china. he added that they were deeply touched by the spirit of "friendship first, competition second" during their visit.

the dinner proceeded in an enthusiastic and friendly atmosphere.

the pakistan track and field team returned here on october 24.

CHINA AND UN

Mass Organizations, Political Parties, Prominent Figures of Some Countries, Regions Greet Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1971)

mass organizations, political parties and prominent figures of some countries and regions sent messages or letters to chinese leaders extending warm congratulations on the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her lawful rights in the united nations.

djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association, said in his message:

"the voting held on october 25 at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly demonstrated that the overwhelming majority of the member nations were in support of the draft resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the u.n., and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the u.n. and all the organizations related to it." "it constitutes a profound manifestation of the fast changing situation in the world in general in which the anti-imperialist forces have become more consolidated while the imperialists and their running

dogs have been further weakened by the deepening crises they are facing, crises caused by the sharpening of contradictions inherent in the very nature of the system of exploitation of man by man itself."

the message said: "although u.s. imperialism and its running dogs, particularly the japanese militarists, have suffered a serious setback at the u.n. in their foul attempts of opposing and isolating china, they are far from being reconciled to their defeats. they continue to make wild attempts to bring about the 'independence of taiwan' and other vicious plots with interventionist and aggressive intensions. the struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs will surely be kept up by the anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces both inside and outside of the u.n.

"the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association is confident that china, upholding chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in diplomacy, will carry out its principled task in the newly acquired arena. the struggle of the progressive nations in the u.n. for world peace and against aggression, for national liberation, independence and state sovereignty will be greatly enhanced by the restoration of china's rights in the u.n."

the message sent by the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau points out: "albania, algeria and 21 other sponsors, as well as many other countries persisted in their principled stand and waged a just struggle for the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the u.n. this represents the historical trend and the desire of the afro-asian and all the world people. the joyous announcement of oct. 25, 1971 by the u.n. general assembly defeated the u.s. imperialist scheme of prolonging the deprivation of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the u.n. and creating 'two chinas' in that organization. this has dealt a heavy blow at its anti-china and anti-people policy and it is considered as a big fiasco for the u.s. in the history of the u.n. at the same time it constitutes a great victory not only for the chinese people, but also for the afro-asian people and the people of the rest of the world."

it adds: "the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the u.n. is a most necessary and essential factor for the maintenance of world peace and security and the safeguarding of the world people's freedom and independence. the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau is fully confident that the people's republic of china will, together with all justice-upholding nations, make important contribution to the cause of safeguarding the world people's freedom and independence. no perverted actions of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys can hold back the surging tide of the world people's revolution. the scheme of the two superpowers to manipulate the u.n. is bound to end in complete fiasco. the world people's just struggle is bound to win."

messages or letters of congratulations have also come from:

the central committee of al fateh;

the central committee of the democratic popular front for liberation of palestine;

samora machel, president of the mozambique liberation front;

agostinho neto, president of the people's liberation movement of angola;

amilcar cabral, general secretary of the african independence party of guinea and cape verde;

pridi banomyong, former regent and former prime minister of thailand;

princess achraf pahlavi of iran;

tandau, general secretary of the all-african trade union federation;

fawzy el sayed, secretary general of the international confederation of arab trade unions;

ibrahim el tahawi, chairman of the arab-chinese friendship association;

sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association;

ktanzan ishibashi, notable japanese friend;

yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the central executive committee of the komei party of japan;

ikko kasuga, chairman of the democratic socialist party of japan;

tadashi yaoito, of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association;

saburo endo, of the japanese veterans' association for japanese-chinese friendship;

kaneita okazaki, yoshimi furui, seiichi tagawa and hideji kawasaki, notable japanese friends;

tomoo hirooka, director of the "asahi shimbun" of japan;

sir oliver goonetilleke, retired governor general of ceylon;

isabelle blume, president of the ubdo;

la pira, italian friend;

w. morrow, australian friend.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Students in US Oppose US Imperialist Scheme of Creating "An Independent Taiwan"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1971)

chinese students in the united states have resolutely opposed the u.s. imperialist scheme of creating "an independent taiwan", according to a washington report.

with the support of the u.s. government, a handful of elements who are plotting to create "an independent taiwan" have recently been spreading the fallacy of "an independent taiwan" among chinese students in the united states. at a meeting of chinese students lately, a so-called "propaganda chief" of such elements even frenziedly clamoured for the fallacies that "the people in taiwan are not chinese, and taiwan wants independence". this aroused burning indignation and flat repudiation from the several hundred chinese students present. a chinese student who was born in taiwan and is now studying in iowa pointed out sternly that taiwan is a part of the chinese territory and the government of the people's republic of china represents the interests of the entire chinese people. when this element drivelled about organizing "an oversea china", all the chinese students turned up their noses at him.

unreconciled to the defeat of its scheme of creating "two chinas" in the united nations, u.s. imperialism has been intensively instigating a handful of elements who are plotting to create "an independent taiwan" to carry out frenzied activities among the chinese students. this forms a component part of its attempt to continue to push the scheme of creating "an independent taiwan". nevertheless, the u.s. imperialist scheme will never come to pass. the broad masses of chinese students in the united states ardently love their socialist motherland. chinese students in new york and other cities held meetings and demonstrations on several occasions in september and october to oppose u.s. imperialism's criminal scheme of perpetuating its occupation of china's territory taiwan province and separating china's sacred territory permanently.

CHINA AND USSR

NPC Standing Committee and State Council of PRC Greet 54th Anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1971)

the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china today sent a message to the presidium of the supreme soviet and the council of ministers of the ussr, extending warm congratulations to the soviet people on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the great october socialist revolution. the message reads in full as follows:

presidium of the supreme soviet of the ussr
council of ministers of the ussr
moscow

on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the great october socialist revolution, we extend warm congratulations to the fraternal soviet people on behalf of the chinese people.

the october socialist revolution opened up a new era in human history. the soviet people, who are loyal to the great lenin, always have the deep sympathy and firm support of the chinese people in their long struggle to defend the fruit of victory of the october revolution and to adhere to the road of the october revolution. the chinese people are firmly convinced that the banner of the october revolution is invincible.

the chinese government has all along held that the controversies of principle between china and the soviet union should not affect their state relations. to earnestly settle the important questions existing in the state relations between our two countries and to maintain and develop the normal relations between china and the soviet union on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence are the common desire of the people of our two countries and this is also in the fundamental interests of the people of the world. the chinese people highly cherish their friendship with the soviet people and are deeply convinced that the friendly and good-neighbourly relations between china and the soviet union will eventually be restored and developed.

standing committee of
the national people's congress
of the people's republic of
china

state council of the people's
republic of china

peking, november 6, 1971

Peking Film Reception Marks 54th Anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1971)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the sino-soviet friendship association this afternoon gave a film reception celebrating the 54th anniversary of the great october socialist revolution. the soviet film "lenin in october" was shown.

attending were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the sino-soviet friendship association and other organizations concerned hsiao ching-kuang, wang kuo-chuan, ting hsi-lin, ting hsueh-sung, yu chan, li lien-ching, wang chung-li and hsiao teh.

vasily sergeevich tolstikov, soviet ambassador to china, and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the soviet embassy here were present.

Soviet Ambassador to China Gives Reception Marking October Revolution Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1971)

vasily sergeevich tolstikov, ambassador of the soviet union to china, gave a reception here this evening marking the 54th anniversary of the october revolution.

attending were leading members of chinese departments concerned chiao kuan-hua, hsiao ching-kuang, li chiang, tien wei-hsin, chai cheng-wen and ting hsi-lin and chinese ambassador to the soviet union liu hsin-chuan, and huang yu-hsin.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

also present were l.f. ilyichev, head, and v.i. lubin, deputy head, of the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

November 17, 1971 No. 5016

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Strive To Smash Idealist Transcendentalism in the Course of Revolutionary Practice

- Leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Takushan Iron Mine of Anshan Iron & Steel Company conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophical works, doggedly make investigations and studies, humbly learn from the masses and consciously execute Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Nov. 6, 1971)

(NCNA Dispatch from Shenyang, Nov. 5) In the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, the leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Takushan Iron Mine of Anshan Iron & Steel Company have striven to shatter idealist transcendentalism and promote the materialist theory of reflection and led the broad masses in the conscious execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. A very favorable situation is created in revolution and production throughout the mine. From January to October this year, the total quantity of what was mined and stripped by the mine and iron ore and iron concentrate output showed increases of 10 percent, 8.4 percent and 24.6 percent respectively compared with the corresponding period last year. Labor productivity registered a rise of 9.7 percent. There was a further drop in the cost of production.

The great significance of shattering idealist transcendentalism and promoting the materialist theory of reflection gradually dawned on the leading members of Takushan Iron Mine in the course of their acquiring personal experience. To enable this old mine with a history of over 50 years to make new contributions to socialist revolution and construction, the leading squad of the mine did a lot of work. Yet the passive situation in production basically remained unchanged. Some leading members had all along put this down to the old age and poor conditions of the mine and the difficulty in tapping its potentialities.

During an open-door rectification in mid-August last year, the worker masses criticized the leading members' practice of remaining aloof and staying away from the masses. They said, "The people of Takushan know nothing about Takushan."

Acting on the view of the workers, the leading members went deep into the midst of the masses to make investigations and studies. In the light of a large mass of first hand data acquired in investigations, they found that the problem standing in the way of the development of revolution and production in the mine was not one of the "mine being old and poorly placed" nor one in which the potentials were difficult to tap. Instead it had to do with the less than firm implementation of policies toward cadres and the lukewarm enthusiasm on the part of some basic-level leading squads. A small number of cadres also developed the idea of keeping an eye fixed on the upper levels and relying on other units for support, and lacked the revolutionary spirit of relying on their own efforts.

To counter such a situation, the leading squad of the mine resolutely carried out firmly Chairman Mao's policy toward cadres, and strengthened basic-level leading squads ideologically and organizationally.

Meanwhile, the masses were organized to use their own hands in solving the key problems in production. For long-arm electric spades required in deep mining, the mining workshop in the past had to rely solely on other units for support. For five years, the problem remained unsolved. This had a very bad effect on production.

Later, enlightened and inspired by the "Constitution of Anshan Iron & Steel Company," the workers fought for prosperity and on their own built in a matter of 15 days long-arm electric spades. This raised the efficiency of tunnelling and loading by over 100 percent. The workers said elatedly, "By looking to other units for help, we **waited futilely for five years.** By relying on our own efforts, we have everything fixed in a matter of 15 days!" In the course of investigation, the leading members of the mine seriously summed up what was related to this advanced typical case and took it as good line-education teaching material for propagation throughout the mine. This give a great impetus to the cadres' and masses' revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

Last year, this mine not only fulfilled its annual production plan in an overall manner but also transferred away manpower and equipment in the proper fulfillment of support-the-new-mine tasks. Facts gave the members of the leading squad of the mine an education: Through departure from reality and a disinclination to make investigations we become passive though we work with other people in the same mine; through persistence in making investigations and studies and relying on the masses, we succeed in turning the tables. They summed up such personal experience and, at a criticize-revisionism and rectification study class, conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works, "On Practice" and "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and Chairman Mao's teaching, "Only by energetically making investigations and studies can we get rid of the idealist spirit."

They criticized penetratingly idealist transcendentalism spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers. They said, "To make our thinking compatible with the laws of the objective world and implement and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line consciously, we must in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles carry through to the end the struggle for shattering idealist transcendentalism and promoting instead the materialist theory of reflection.

From the beginning of this year, in the course of practice, members of the leading squad of Takushan Iron Mine showed ever increasing consciousness in conscientious study and in purging the idealist spirit. In ordinary times, except for those comrades on duty, the great bulk of leading members went deep into the midst of various mining sites and work sections to combine labor among workers with investigations and studies.

In April this year, a deputy secretary of the Party committee led a work group to stay at a fixed point at the drilling work section of the first process of mine production. It was found that some comrades had held different views about the cause of lack of progress in production. Some considered lack of equipment as the cause of poor production results and suggested that five more drills be used. Some others opined that failure to get timely supplies of steel rods and drills had interfered with production and demanded a timely solution of the equipment supply problem.

At this time, they did not come to a hasty conclusion. Instead a "three-in-one" investigation group was organized with the old workers as its core to make elaborate investigations and studies at the drilling site. The investigation group checked 12 demolition points and discovered three problems. They figured out three underlying causes: (1) The width of a hole drilled was not suitable to the drilling area and should not have been drilled, the waste thus caused being equivalent to the capacity of one drill; (2) A hole drilled went too deep with the waste involved equivalent to the capacity of two drills; (3) A high percentage of useless holes drilled resulted in waste equivalent to the capacity of two drills. These three causes proved to be the very answer to the question why the potentialities of five drills had not been tapped.

Why should such problems have existed? The work group and the worker masses of the drilling work section conducted an analysis together. The workers pointed out concisely, "Some leading cadres concern themselves with only production tasks to the neglect of ideological work. They set greater store on the number of holes drilled than on the quality of a hole. No matter where you do the drilling and how deep the drilling goes, it will do to just fulfill the quota for holes drilled. This accounts for the phenomenon of waste in drilling." After a joint study and analysis, the work group and the leadership of this work section considered the worker masses' opinion correct. With the right antidote adopted against the trouble, they very quickly brought about a change over the backward features of production. From the beginning of January, without any equipment and extra spare parts provided, this work section overfulfilled its monthly plans month after month.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Correct knowledge can often be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." In compliance with this teaching from Chairman Mao, the members of the leading squad of the Takushan Iron Mine persisted in repeated practice. Their investigation and research work followed an increasingly penetrating and elaborate pattern. This gave them an increasingly deeper understanding of objective things.

In May this year, the secretary of the Party committee led some comrades to make investigations and studies in a magnetic selection work section responsible for two-thirds of the whole mine's iron concentrate output. The aim was to help the section sum up advanced experiences and give a boost to the work of the whole section. At first, they found some shifts and groups lacking in a strong sense of responsibility. In the course of operation, there appeared such problems as neglecting an unfinished mine. Meanwhile, it was discovered that some shifts and groups never bypassed an unfinished mine or seldom did so thanks to the main experience of diligence in making rounds, diligence in taking a look around and diligence in checking. Therefore, they summed up and popularized the "three-diligence" experience in time. This made for an increase in production but not by big margin. At this time, they again made investigations and studies.

Another cause of such phenomena as neglecting an unfinished mine, it was found, lay in lack of proper cooperation among some shifts and groups. With everyone concerned with his own job and own sphere of operation, favorable working conditions could not be established for the benefit of all. The very opposite of such a practice was an important experience of those advanced shifts and groups that called for proper unity and coordination. The Party committee secretary and those cadres that came along popularized on an over-all basis the "three-diligence" experience and the experience of unity and coordination. This gave a big boost to the development of revolution and production in the magnetic ore selection work section.

The members of the leading squad of this mine also paid great attention to learning from the masses and acting as their little pupils in the course of investigation and study. In the latter part of September this year, the Party committee of the mine called an enlarged meeting of the Party committee with the participation of over 80 Party member cadres. The aim was to work out a mine construction plan enabling "the old mine to make a new contribution." To counter the sentiment of shrinking from difficulties developed by some comrades, the Party committee organized everyone to make investigations and studies in the 22 advanced units of the mine and learn humbly from the worker masses.

The ammonium oil-processing factory was committed to the production of explosives for five mines. By relying on their own resources and fighting amidst hardship and through improving the organization of labor, the cadres and workers of this factory tapped the internal potentialities of the factory and improved production technology. This made for an output of explosives 15 percent higher than before. The power of explosives was also 100 percent greater.

The rail maintenance workers relied on their efforts in turning out rail forks, and made a contribution to the effort in raising the self-sufficiency in equipment and spare parts. Many workers said that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they must let the old mines make a new contribution. The investigations and studies conducted in 22 advanced units this time gave a profound education to those comrades participating in the Party committee's enlarged meeting. Awareness was unified all round. With the leadership and the masses acting in coordination, a mine construction plan relatively compatible with reality was worked out. With deep understanding acquired, those comrades attending the meeting said that the masses were real heroes and that only by learning from the masses and paying attention to the study of practical problems can they correctly understand the objective world and transform the objective world.

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Persevere in the Use of Revolutionary Theory To Guide Revolutionary Practice, and Constantly Raise Consciousness of Implementing Party Policies

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 5, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Sian, November 4) Members of the CCP Hsingyang Hsien Committee in Shensi Province, by conscientiously reading and studying and by persevering in the use of revolutionary theory to guide revolutionary practice, have correctly implemented the general and specific policies of the Party and provided an impetus to the development of revolution and production in the whole hsien.

Last year, during the busy autumn sowing season, the hsien received an assignment from the state for a capital construction project. Time was short and the work was urgent, and a great amount of labor was required. Under such a situation a contradiction appeared between giving support to the capital construction of the state and carrying out existing agricultural production properly. The leading members in charge of giving support to the state capital construction project emphasized that "we must insure that labor would get to work early and spend more time on the work site." Leading members in charge of agriculture however stressed that "the season for planting waits for no one, and labor cannot quit early and work less in the field." There were some who suggested that "labor be equally divided between the fields and the construction site." These several kinds of views could not be united.

In the light of this problem, the hsien Party committee organized members of the leading body to study Chairman Mao's general guideline of "Taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for the development of the national economy and his teaching about concentration of forces for a battle of annihilation, organized everybody to look back on the history of the hsien itself, summed up the lesson of past experience and realized this: "Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Without agricultural development it would be impossible to obtain development in industry and capital construction, which is an important political task. Neither of them should be neglected. However, the mentality of one-sided emphasis on the importance of the work under their charge without thinking of the over-all situation is wrong, and the proposal that 'labor be equally divided' is in essence a kind of egalitarianism."

On the basis of the prevailing condition that there was still 40 percent of winter wheat not yet sown, the hsien Party committee decided to concentrate forces and complete the task of autumn sowing by assault action, and after that to siphon off more labor for the support of capital construction. When the busy spring planting season came around, the greater part of the labor force, apart from some specialized workers who had to stay behind to carry on work on the capital construction site, was rapidly thrown into agricultural production so as not to disrupt the farming schedule. The result of doing work in this manner not only guaranteed the smooth progress of the state capital construction project, but also scored a continued development in agricultural production.

From last winter to this spring, a total of more than 1,700,000 cubic meters of earthwork had been completed for this capital construction project, and the task of the construction was better fulfilled. A bumper harvest has also been scored in agricultural production throughout the hsien. This year, the amount of grain delivered to the granary exceeded the state quota by 75 percent. On top of that more than 4,000 mow of new Tachai-like farms and more than 3,000 mow of terraced fields have been built. From January to August, the total output value of local industries has also shown a more than 12 percent increase over that of the corresponding period last year.

Facts have enabled the leading members of the hsien to be deeply educated. They said, "Without the conscientious reading of books and without the use of the concept of dialectic materialism in dealing with problems, even policies that had been implemented could change shape." Thereafter, members of the leading body of the hsien Party committee have persevered in seriously studying the works of Marx and Lenin and the writing of Chairman Mao, and constantly raised the consciousness of implementing the general and specific policies of the Party.

Members of the leading body of Yang hsien have regularly gone deep into the basic levels and points for investigation, collected first-hand information, truly acquainted themselves with objective reality and correctly implemented the general and specific policies of the Party. Once the secretary of the hsien Party committee, leading a group of departmental cadres, walked more tan 500 li to a far off mountainous region to conduct investigation and study at Sangch'i commune and Hunghsin commune. They discovered that individual production teams of Hungkang production brigade of Hunghsin commune had not conscientiously carried out the Party's relevant economic policies for the countryside, and that bourgeois tendency had appeared. Thereupon they studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings with members of the Party branch of the production brigade, used the Party's policies to mobilize and arm the masses, developed a penetrating revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation movement, checked the evil wind of capitalism, drew the line of demarcation between bourgeois tendency and normal household sideline occupation and enabled revolution and production to develop rapidly. The secretary of the hsien Party committee brought this experience back to the hsien Party committee, and at a study class for cadres of various levels in the hsien, conducted an education for the cadres, raised the awareness of everybody to class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and enabled the various economic policies of the Party for the countryside to be better implemented.

From practice, the leading members of the CCP Yang Hsien Committee have realized that in order to implement the general and specific policies of the Party, it is necessary to transform world outlook conscientiously. In the "in agriculture learn from Tachai" movement, this hsien in isolated cases had not mastered the fundamentals, and there appeared for a time a way of doing things that was in contravention of the general and specific policies of the Party. A standing committee member in charge of agriculture, when faced with this phenomenon, did not check it in time, being bedeviled by "self." The other leading members of the hsien Party committee realized

from the mistake of this standing committee member that "the process of implementing the general and specific policies of the Party is also a process of the struggle between the two different world outlooks.

The kind of world outlook determines the kind of line that is to be implemented. Because of that they must constantly study, combat self and repudiate revisionism, and constantly transform world outlook." On the basis of improved understanding, the leading body of the hsien Party committee passed a resolution on continuing the penetrating development of the "in agriculture learn from Tachai" mass movement and developed in the whole hsien a debate on what and how to learn from Tachai. While firmly grasping the central task, it has at the same time sent out propaganda teams, paid attention to rectifying the erroneous trend in some of the communes and brigades that contravened the various economic policies of the Party for the countryside, further mobilized the socialist activism of the broad masses of commune members and provided an impetus to the development of revolution and production in the hsien.

* * *

REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

Consciously Uphold Revolutionary Unity and Lead the Masses in Forging Triumphantly Ahead

- The Party committee of Kweiyang Cotton Textile Mill thoroughly implements the line of unity and victory of the CCP 9th National Congress

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 6, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Kweiyang, November 5) Under the guidance of the line for unity and victory of the 9th Party National Congress, the Party committee of Kweiyang Cotton Textile Mill has conscientiously studied Mao Tse-tung's thought and consciously upheld revolutionary unity. This enables the "squad" of the Party committee to direct its mental and physical efforts toward the same goal on the basis of the principles of Mao Tse-tung's thought and lead the broad masses of workers of the whole mill to forge triumphantly ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After the formation of the Party committee of Kweiyang Cotton Textile Mill, the question of strengthening of the revolutionary unity of the leading squad of the Party committee was tackled as an important job in Party construction. In the light of the experience of the mill in realizing a revolutionary great alliance with workshops and shifts and groups taken as a unit during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the history of line struggle within the Party, comrades of the leading squad repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's directives on strengthened revolutionary unity.

Meanwhile, a criticize revisionism and rectification campaign was unfolded in a penetrating manner. Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers' crime of wrecking Party unity was vigorously criticized. Members of the Party committee were made to acquire a deeper understanding of the line for victory and unity of the CCP 9th National Congress. Everyone came to understand that only through strengthening revolutionary unity could an excellent situation be continuously promoted in revolution and production. The members of the leading squad of the mill showed mutual respect, learned from one another, sought mutual improvement and fought toward the same goal. Unity of the leading squad of the Party committee became a prod to the unity of the workers of the whole mill and a spur to the development of revolution and production. Last year, this mill overfulfilled the state production plan ahead of schedule. For the first nine months of this year, state plans for the mill's output of cotton yarns, cotton cloth and prints were fulfilled by 81 percent, 80 percent and 95 percent respectively. A marked improvement in quality was also noted.

In practice, the Party committee of Kweiyang Cotton Textile Mill came to understand that to make a success of revolutionary unity, the "squad leader" must first place himself in the midst of a "squad" and plays an exemplary role in unity. Party committee secretary Wang Kuo-pin imposed

strict demands on himself. In mingling with Party committee members, he humbly learned from other cadres. When successful in the performance of work, he stayed modest and humble. When shortcomings or mistakes appeared, he held himself responsible. He made himself helpful to revolutionary unity in every way, true to his role of a model to the squad.

When the Party committee of the mill was discussing the deployment of cadres, Wang Kuo-pin suggested the transfer of a certain cadre. But the great majority of the Party committee members took issue with this as they thought that this cadre had now come a long way since he was first found with a shortcoming and should be allowed to play a more proper role at his current post. Wang Kuo-pin listened to the opinion of all and gave up his own idea. Because the chief leading members of the Party committee insisted on "mass discussion" in the study of problems and let the other members of the Party committee fully air their own views, the aim of yielding no ground on matters of principle, not getting entangled with side issues, exchanging confidences, keeping one another informed and showing mutual support for one another was attained. A boost was thus given to the unity of a "squad."

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must not only unite with those who share the same view but also be good at uniting with those who think differently," the Party committee of Kweiyang Cotton Textile Mill strived to unite with those who held a different view and work with them in an effort to turn the Party committee into a stout fighting bulwark. Due to misunderstanding, a Party committee member acting as a secretary of the Party branch of a workshop in the past had something to say against Party committee deputy secretary Chang K'uei-tung. After learning about this, Chang K'uei-tung, motivated by a desire for unity, went to stay in this workshop. There he took the initiative to exchange confidences with the Party committee member in question and reviewed his own previous weakness of showing inadequate concern for the business of this workshop. He energetically helped this Party committee member in the performance of his work. When the latter fell sick, he paid him visits. This deeply moved the Party committee member. Thereafter, the Party committee member took the initiative to consult with Chang K'uei-tung on all problems encountered by him in the performance of his duties. When ideological problems cropped up, he also took Chang K'uei-tung into his confidence. Meanwhile, Chang K'uei-tung humbly learned from this Party committee member. Full of enthusiasm, he helped this new cadre to raise continuously his class consciousness and work ability.

In line with the principle of collective leadership with people assigned to specified jobs on a responsibility-sharing basis, the members of the Party committee of this mill in the performance of work have attained the aim of showing the initiative for coordination and fighting as one in a concerted effort toward a new victory in revolution and production. In early October this year, the pre-spinning and spinning workshops decided to produce vinylon-mixed cotton cloth. All preparatory work had been completed except for a lack of 600 spindles and 65 plush rollers. On learning this, the Party committee members in charge of the machinery repair workshop immediately organized the workers of the machine repair workshop to plunge into a shock effort in the production of spindles and rollers. This enabled the

two workshops to complete in time the experimental weaving of the vinylon-mixed fabric.

In the course of the production-increase and economy campaign, the workers of the dyeing and printing workshop resolved to fulfill the state production plan ahead of schedule. But the lack of an adequate supply of steam stood in their way. In the light of such circumstances, the Party committee member in charge of the mechanical power workshop personally went to the boiler room to arouse the masses to action and made them adopt proper measures to guarantee the supply of steam for the dyeing and printing workshop. This enabled the dyeing and printing workshop to overfulfill in mid-October the printed cloth production plan for the whole of the current year. The highest production record for prints since the establishment of the factory was achieved.

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MASS INDOCTRINATION

Insist on Integrating the Study of the Cadres With That of the Masses

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 7, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, November 6) In the course of the conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party committee of the Shanghai Municipal Gas Company perseveres in integrating the study of the cadres with that of the masses so that the cadres could lead the study of the masses, and the masses could stimulate the study of the cadres and push forward the penetrating development of the study-Chairman-Mao's-works mass movement in the whole company.

Inspired by the spirit of the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, this company has whipped up a new upsurge in study. At the beginning, the Party committee of the company only devoted attention to the firm grasping of the study of the cadres without combining the study of the cadres with that of the masses, and there momentarily appeared the phenomenon of the separation of the study of the cadres from that of the masses. The cadres mostly carried out their reading behind closed doors, seldom going out and integrating with the masses. Although the activism of the masses for study was high, yet without effective guidance, the development of the study movement was affected. The Party committee of the company studied over once more Chairman Mao's teaching, "There are two methods which we communists must employ in whatever work we do. One is to combine the general with the particular; the other is to combine leadership with the masses," and realized that only by integrating the study of the cadres with that of the masses, by helping one another and by stimulating one another could the study movement be penetratingly and perseveringly developed.

When the Party committee of the company first proposed that the cadres should go among the masses and study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought together with them, some of the cadres used to feel that "since the cultural level of the cadres is different from that of the masses, and their study demands are not the same, to do so would affect improvement in the theoretical level of the cadres." In the light of this kind of thinking, the Party committee organized the cadres to study over again such historical materialistic concepts of Chairman Mao as "the masses are the real heroes," criticized the theory that "the masses are backward" disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, so that they might consciously learn the profound proletarian feeling of the broad working masses for Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as their valuable study experience. The Party committee of the company also organized some of the advanced groups and workers in the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought to introduce their study experience to the cadres or let the cadres join these groups for study together with the masses. In that way the broad masses of cadres were able to gain a profound education.

The workers of the new meter section of the meter plant under the company by combining the study of philosophy with participation in the three great revolutionary struggles and with the remolding of world outlook, have changed the ideological outlook of the section, and enabled it to become an advanced section in the company. Many of the cadres, after listening to the introduction of workers of this section, deeply realized that their own study had not been carried out as well as that of the masses. On the basis of the advanced experience of the masses, they corrected their attitude of study, conscientiously improved their study style and caused very good results to be obtained in study.

In the past, the Party committee of this company studied the basic line of our Party throughout the historical period of socialism many times as advanced by Chairman Mao. However, owing to the fact that the study had been divorced from the masses, it could not be closely related with the reality of class struggle, and consequently comprehension of the spiritual essence of this basic line was not deep enough.

Later, in light of this problem, they went deeply into the basic level and studied together with the masses the theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class and class struggle, as well as the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism. The working masses by closely integrating the reality of class struggle used Mao Tse-tung's thought to launch a revolutionary mass criticism and displayed a great deal of the new trends in class struggle. Living facts of the class struggle have effectively smashed the rightist thinking paralyzing some of the cadres and enabled them to further deepen their comprehension of the basic line of the Party and strengthened their concept of the class struggle. They have gone in droves deep into the basic level for investigation and study, grasped intelligence about the enemy, led the masses in launching a struggle against the class enemies and impelled the penetrating development of the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement. Practice has enabled the broad masses of cadres to realize that only by going deeply into the reality of the three revolutionary struggles and modestly learning from the masses could the cadres truly learn Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The revolutionary committee of the company has a new cadre who though grasping work in the mess hall in a busy manner all the time, still felt work in the mess hall showed no sign of life. In order to solve this problem, he went to the masses and humbly listened to their views. The masses sharply pointed out, "Going to the mess hall you want to grasp this and to do that, but you have not succeeded in grasping the point, and have not laid hands on contradiction, so naturally the problem could not be resolved." The criticism of the masses was a great revelation to this cadre. He studied over again Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" and by closely relying on the masses as well as grasping the main problem of nihilism and rise of the bourgeois ill wind in the mess hall, carried out a deep going criticism and repudiation and caused a great improvement to take place in the work of the mess hall.

By means of combining their study with the study of the masses, the broad masses of cadres of this company have not only assimilated rich political nourishment from the masses but have also directly grasped the study condition of the masses, and because of the speed with which they are able to discover advanced typical examples among the masses, problems in trend are accurately grasped and that has enabled the study of groups and sections in the basic level to become vigorous and lively, and the quality of study to improve constantly.

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WOMEN CADRES

Vigorously Foster and Use Women Cadres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 5, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, November 4) The CCP Nanshan Hsien Committee in Hunan Province is earnestly strengthening the work of fostering female cadres, helping them at various levels with the conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and constantly raising their awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuation of the revolution. At present this hsien has more than 2,390 women cadres, and they are playing a great role on the various fronts.

From the secretaries to the committee members of the CCP Nanshan Hsien Committee, regardless of which department they may be in charge of or what line of endeavor they may be engaged in, they have all attached great importance to the fostering and use of women cadres. Once a standing member of the hsien Party committee upon going to a point of Soch'eng commune to settle down, discovered that among the leading bodies of 14 production brigades in this commune only two had women cadres. After having grasped the situation, he realized that it was mainly due to inadequate knowledge on the part of some of the members of the Party committee of this commune of the significance of developing the role of women. Therefore he studied together with the members of the Party committee of this commune the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao on the fostering of women cadres to raise the understanding of everybody. Following, he again carried out an investigation together with the commune Party committee members on women hard-bone elements in the commune, strengthened the fostering of women cadres and enabled the leading bodies of various production brigades in the commune to be quickly filled with women cadres. This group of women cadres are leading the broad masses of women commune members in the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's works and further mobilizing the revolutionary activism of the woman commune members. Many women commune members are taking part more actively in collective production, and that has enabled the planting area for double crop rice in the whole hsien to be increased two-fold over that of the previous year. The hsien Party committee has summed up and popularized this experience of Soch'eng commune, and work for the fostering of women cadres has been stepped up universally throughout the hsien. At present there are 52 women committee members among the Party committees of the 25 communes in the whole hsien, and that has led to the appearance of a new situation in women's work in the hsien.

The CCP Nanshan Hsien Committee has boldly made use of these newly promoted women cadres and let them go into the storm of the three great revolutionary struggles for tempering. Ouyang Yüan-mei, a standing committee member of the hsien Party committee is a young woman who has risen from the commune. Her revolutionary fervor was very high but she was not bold enough in work. The secretary of the hsien Party committee took her to a point in

T'ushih commune where he had settled down and let her work in Hsints'un production brigade where the class struggle was more complex, paying attention at the same time to providing her with concrete ideological and manual assistance. With the help of the Party organization and comrades, Ouyang Yüan-mei is not only able to do her work well but is also able to lead the whole from the part and provides a stimulus to women's work in the hsien.

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REMOLDING OF WORLD OUTLOOK

Remolding World Outlook Depends on Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1971)

a recent article in the "people's daily" by a chinese woman rubber plantation worker named lo kuei-yu is entitled "remoulding world outlook depends on mao tsetung thought". she lived abroad from her childhood and was exploited and oppressed by the capitalists. after liberation, she came back to china. she has become a skilled rubber plantation worker with the help of the communist party and the people. through long and persistent efforts, she has made great achievements in using mao tsetung thought to guide her work and remould her world outlook. following is a summary of her article:

i was assigned to be a rubber plantation worker after i returned to china. i had been a child worker for five years in a rubber plantation run by a capitalist. at that time i was not even allowed to touch a knife for cutting the bark of the rubber trees. today, in the socialist motherland, i do such work for the revolution. this shows chairman mao's loving attention. i pledged to follow chairman mao closely and be a red rubber plantation worker forever.

i worked hard from morning till night to produce more rubber for the state. after one month, i found that many of the trees i had tapped were damaged and the places where i had taken off the bark did not yield latex again. afraid to damage the rubber trees, i practised making shallow incisions. this did no harm to the rubber trees but the output of latex was little.

how should i do the work without damaging the rubber trees or affecting production? chairman mao's teachings on serving the people showed me the way. provided you are determined to serve the people whole-heartedly and do everything the party assigns seriously, you can certainly do your work without bringing losses to the revolution or at least keeping the losses to a minimum.

through practice i found that if we want to increase production, we must cut latex tubes as deep as we can. but the latex tubes are only one hair's breadth from the cambium. a deep cut may damage the cambium. on the other hand, a shallow incision cannot cut the latex tubes through and production is hit. chairman mao teaches: "what really counts in the world is conscientiousness, and the communist party is most particular about being conscientious." i thought, in line with this teaching, you can overcome any kind of difficulty. pretending a piece of wood was a rubber tree, i practised again and again and finally found a new way to tap rubber without damaging the tree and also raise output. i used the method for years with good results. output per tree was double and very few trees were damaged in the three million cuts i made over the years. trees now can be tapped from one to three years longer than before.

rubber is an important material. tapping more latex is active support for the socialist construction of the motherland and for the world revolution. thinking of this,

i am full of vigour and enthusiasm. in the early morning every day i would go to the plantation and began tapping. later i found that the yields of trees varied. could each tree be made to give a big yield?

with this problem in mind, i studied chairman mao's teaching: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." so i made careful observations and analyzed various trees. i found that the latex tubes went to different depths in the soft portion of the bark. some trees had thick bark and others thin. if the cut went to the same depth, the results must be different. increasing output required that we familiarize ourselves with different rubber trees. it is really hard work since there are so many mountains and trees. i once more studied chairman mao's brilliant work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". this made me understand that one must do his utmost to overcome all difficulties to serve the revolution. despite the hot weather and distance, i resolutely went to more than a dozen mountains and scores of sections of the rubber plantation. i finally grasped the law of the different rubber trees and mastered the way to tap them. i talked it all over with the other workers. we used different methods to tap various rubber trees. the result was more latex from every one. output was doubled.

over the years i came to understand that the process of striving for high yields was a process of remoulding my world outlook. i decided to apply night soil and manure to raise yield. every morning i fetched two baskets of fertilizer, weeded, loosened the soil and did other work before collecting latex. it was hard work and i was very tired every day.

at that time i once again studied chairman mao's work "in memory of norman bethune". hard work is like a load placed before us. whether we shoulder it or not, or shove the heavy or choose the easy -- this is an important test of one's attitude toward the revolution. in the old society, my father toiled as a hired hand for landlords and was beaten to death by a landlord in 1943. eight in my family died of hunger and cold. taking me and my elder brother, my mother had to go abroad and live there. we were cruelly exploited and oppressed by the capitalists. it is the great leader chairman mao who saved me and brought me back to my motherland to take part in socialist construction. as i thought of the past bitter life, my courage and will to overcome difficulties became stronger. i carried fertilizer up the mountains every day. i spent my spare time one whole month applying fertilizer to the trees. output of latex increased considerably. i am very glad to see the progress of my ideological revolutionization and the increase in production.

FARM MACHINES

Southwest China Farm Machinery Plant Serves Agriculture

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Nov. 7, 1971)

the maotai farm machinery plant of jennuai county in northern kweichow plateau, southwest china, provides experience in self-reliance and arduous struggle for such plants set up in mountain areas with poor conditions.

the plant has since the great proletarian cultural revolution produced 215 small water turbines of four types, 1,600 farm machines including fodder crushers, thresners and pumps, as well as more than 30,000 iron farm tools. these good,quality efficient products suit the needs of the mountain area. the peasants appreciate how they promote agricultural production.

the county is inhabited by people of han, chita, miao, yi, shuinsi and other nationalities. this high mountain area has thin soil and is subject to frequent drought. only simple tools were used in the past and farming methods were backward.

under the guidance of the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the county set up the maotai farm machinery plant in 1958 to meet local needs. it had only 97 workers and a few out-of-date pulley lathes, but the workers served agriculture wholeheartedly. they had drive and ingenuity and turned out small and medium-sized farm tools. their plant expanded steadily as agricultural production increased.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents later opposed chairman mao's revolutionary line and pushed such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "profits in command" during the three years (1959-1961) of temporary difficulties in the national economy. they cut the number of workers from more than 300 to 14 and reduced the major equipment. the plant had to stop producing farm machines, and made tables, chairs, stools and other furniture instead. the poor and lower-middle peasants said angrily: "the farm machinery plant doesn't produce farm machines. this is quite wrong exclamation"

the plant was quickly enlarged during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the workers conscientiously studied teachings of chairman mao's such as "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle" and "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization". they were determined to run the plant well in serving farm production. the workers are really of one heart with the poor and lower-middle peasants. during the busy farming season the plant's revolutionary committee organized workers to help the poor and lower-middle peasants overhaul and repair farm machines in the communes and production brigades. in the second half of 1970 the plant organized more than 100 workers to overhaul and repair 300 agricultural machines and tools in 60 production brigades of 24 communes. the workers lived, studied and worked with the poor

and lower-middle peasants. the plant sent 80 workers in the first half of this year to make the rounds of the rural areas.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "no investigation, no right to speak", the workers investigated, studied and sought the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants to improve their products. three different types of water-turbine pumps made by the plant had been repeatedly tested by the poor and lower-middle peasants. the products were welcomed because they are sturdy, inexpensive and suited to the local natural conditions.

in its work the plant showed boundless sense of responsibility. after selling its products, the plant installs and inspects them and trains technicians. it improves its products in line with the experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants in using them. this plant and other fraternal units have trained 270 technicians in three groups over the past few years. it also helped three districts set up centres for repairing farm machines.

the plant was poorly-equipped, but the workers made technical innovations to raise efficiency, in line with chairman mao's teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind" and by daring to think and act. making threshers called for a lot of carpentry work and the plant had only a few carpenters. veteran workers made a combine processing machine that can saw, bore, slice and do some other jobs. this raised efficiency more than a dozen times. instead of punching the mesh by hand in the screens of the fodder crushers, the workers designed and made a machine with available material that raised efficiency several hundred times.

when the plant was asked by a commune to make a special kind of water turbine that suited its needs, the plant organized a three-in-one designing group with veteran workers as the main body and including revolutionary cadres and technicians. the plant lacked a big cupola to melt the iron for casting the 650-kilogramme engine stand. the foundry workers devised a way to make one that stood six metres high. when they lacked a hoist, they substituted shoulder poles. they finally made the stand. later they needed a table planer for processing machine parts. instead of asking the state for it, they made one of their own design. they substituted two lathes for a big one. the water turbine was produced after many difficulties were overcome.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the plant has been self-reliant and worked hard to turn out a dozen kinds of simple equipment and completed 80 technical innovations that raise efficiency greatly.

with the help of the plant, jennuai county has set up more than 30 small hydro-electric power stations and greatly extended the irrigated area. sixty per cent of the county's farmland now gives high stable yields despite drought or excessive rain. although there was a 70-day dry spell this year, the county got good harvests of early and middle rice.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

CPC Central Committee Greets 30th Anniversary of Founding of Albanian Party of Labor

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1971)

the central committee of the communist party of china sent a message today to the central committee of the albanian party of labour, extending the warmest and fraternal congratulations to the albanian party of labour and the albanian people on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour. the message reads:

the central committee of the albanian party of labour

dear comrades,

on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour, we, on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese people, extend the warmest and fraternal congratulations to the glorious albanian party of labour and the heroic albanian people.

the albanian party of labour personally founded by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha is a genuine marxist-leninist party, a party which has undergone the test of revolutionary armed struggle and a party long-tempered in the course of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism. integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of revolution at home, the albanian party of labour has led the albanian people from victory to victory.

the albanian party of labour plunged itself into armed struggle as soon as it was born, and led the albanian people, by means of courageous struggle, in smashing the italian and german fascist aggression, overthrowing the feudal and bourgeois reactionary rule at home and establishing people's power. since liberation, the albanian people have under the party's leadership won brilliant successes in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction by displaying the spirit of continuous revolution and through self-reliance and arduous struggle. albania is being built into an advanced, socialist industrial-agricultural state.

upholding the principles of marxism-leninism and holding aloft the banner of proletarian revolution, the albanian party of labour has been waging a resolute struggle against imperialism headed by the united states and modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist leading clique as its centre, demonstrating a dauntless revolutionary spirit. you have vigorously supported the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries, faithfully discharged your internationalist duty and thus won high praise from the marxist-leninists and the revolutionary people the world over.

the victory won by the albanian people in revolution and construction is a victory for marxism-leninism, and a victory for the revolutionary line of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha. now the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour has worked out a new fighting programme. we are deeply convinced that the albanian people, guided by this fighting programme, will certainly win new and greater successes.

in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries and in socialist revolution and socialist construction, our two parties and peoples have forged a profound revolutionary friendship and have always supported and closely cooperated with each other and advanced shoulder to shoulder. come what may, our two parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together.

the central committee of the
communist party of china
on november 7, 1971

China Issues Stamps on 30th Anniversary of Albanian Party of Labor

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1971)

the chinese ministry of communications is issuing a set of four stamps in honour of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and the successful opening of the sixth national congress of the party.

"celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour 1941-1971" is the title for each of the four stamps which will be available throughout china beginning tomorrow.

the designs of the stamps are as follows:

1. a photograph of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people;

2. the memorial hall in honour of the founding of the albanian party of labour;

3. a pick and a rifle beside the fluttering national flag of albania, signifying the albanian people, with pick in one hand and rifle in the other, are building and defending their motherland; and

4. the armed worker, peasant and soldier of albania, signifying albania's sacred territory is not to be encroached upon.

the face value of the first three stamps is 8 fen and that of the last one 52 fen.

Chinese Edition of "History of Albanian Party of Labor" Published

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1971)

on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious albanian party of labour, the chinese edition of "the history of the albanian party of labour" has been published by the people's publishing house.

the albanian edition of "the history of the albanian party of labour" was compiled by the institute of marxist-leninist studies under the central committee of the albanian party of labour and published according to the decision of the central committee of the albanian party of labour.

the chinese edition will be on sale beginning tomorrow at the xinhua bookstores in peking and other parts of the country.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

China-Cambodia Friendship People's Commune Named in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1971)

the changyang people's commune in fangshan county on the outskirts of peking was named the changyang china-cambodia friendship people's commune today on the eve of the glorious festival of the 18th anniversary of the independence of the kingdom of cambodia. filled with elation and delight, several thousand members of the commune held a ceremonial rally this afternoon to warmly celebrate the naming of the china-cambodia friendship people's commune, a joyous event in the history of the friendship between the people of china and cambodia.

samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, and ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, attended the rally together with premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien.

samdech and madame sihanouk, prime minister and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and others, accompanied by premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien, arrived at the seat of the revolutionary committee of the changyang people's commune at four p.m. today. commune members, men and women and children, sang and danced to give a warm welcome to the distinguished cambodian guests. waving the national flags of china and cambodia, bouquets and scarves, they shouted "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia exclamation" "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation"

samdech sihanouk cut the ribbon at the inauguration ceremony held for the naming of the commune. samdech and madame sihanouk, prime minister and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and others, together with premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien, planted in the yard of the commune revolutionary committee five cypress trees symbolizing the evergreen friendship between the people of china and cambodia.

then a rally was held to celebrate the naming of the china-cambodia friendship people's commune. wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, presided over the rally and made a speech.

speaking on behalf of the people of peking, wu teh paid high regards to the distinguished cambodian guests and extended to them a warm welcome and fraternal, festival greetings. he said: the friendship between the chinese and cambodian people has a long history and will last like an ever-flowing river and their militant unity is unbreakable. the naming of the changyang china-cambodia friendship people's commune is a joyous event for the people of peking and a symbol of the constant consolidation and growth of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia.

wu teh said: under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with the head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, the heroic cambodian people are fighting valiantly and tenaciously against the u.s. aggressors and their phnompenh and saigon puppets. they have liberated 70 per cent of the population and 80 per cent of their territory and won tremendous victories. we people of peking are elated over and are greatly inspired by every success of the fraternal cambodian people.

wu teh continued: the peking people are determined to follow chairman mao's teachings and, alongside the people of the whole country, will fulfil their bounden internationalist duty with still greater revolutionary zeal and by concrete actions. they will support the cambodian people and the rest of the people in indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

samdech sihanouk spoke upon invitation amid warm applause. he expressed thanks to the leaders of the people's republic of china and the peking municipal revolutionary committee as well as to the responsible members of the changyang people's commune revolutionary committee and the members of this commune for their friendly welcome. he said: this fully shows our unshakable militant solidarity and the most powerful all-round support invariably given to the cambodian people by the glorious and heroic chinese people in our struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs and for national salvation and total liberation of our fatherland.

samdech sihanouk said: the friendship between our two countries and peoples dates back more than 1,000 years. this friendship has never been so wonderful and effective as after the total liberation of china (under the guidance of the most respected and outstanding chairman mao tsetung and the glorious and heroic communist party of china) and the liberation of the kingdom of cambodia from foreign imperialism and colonialism. the kingdom of cambodia, together with albania and other reliable friends of the chinese people, energetically defended the just cause of the people's republic of china in the united nations especially from 1956 up to the eve of the coup d'etat staged by the running dogs of u.s.

imperialism in phnompenh in march 1970. he added: the khmer people, the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia and i myself are filled with enthusiasm as we are able to celebrate today the 16th anniversary of the national independence of cambodia and, at the same time, the complete victory of the people's republic of china under the great leadership of chairman mao tsetung in the united nations.

samdech sihanouk said: it is at a time when the people's national liberation armed forces of cambodia, with unconditional and very generous military aid from china, are winning on the cambodian battlefield new great victories of strategic importance over the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs of saigon and phnompenh, that the chinese people, the respected and well beloved brothers of our people, decide to name one of their best, most important and developed people's communes the china-cambodia friendship people's commune. your gesture has great significance: the naming signifies, in effect, that the chinese-cambodian friendship is at its zenith and that the people's republic of china holds in high respect the cambodian people, her old friend and present revolutionary comrade-in-arms.

samdech sihanouk expressed the conviction that together with the fraternal vietnamese and laotian peoples the cambodian people would certainly wipe out the u.s. imperialist aggressors on the soil of indochina.

samdech sihanouk extended warm congratulations to the commune on its development in all spheres and on its prosperity.

lu yi, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the changyang people's commune, spoke at the meeting on behalf of all the commune members. he said: the naming of the changyang china-cambodia friendship people's commune is a joyous event for the 20,000 members of the commune and they feel greatly honoured. he expressed the determination of the commune members to follow the chinese people's great leader chairman mao's teaching "the chinese people firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys", grasp revolution and promote production and do other work well so as to win still greater victories, and make still greater contributions to the building of their own socialist motherland and to the support of the cambodian people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the speeches drew round after round of warm applause. after the speeches, samdech sihanouk presented the changyang china-cambodian friendship people's commune with the statue of a fighter of the heroic cambodian people's liberation armed forces.

the distinguished guests visited the threshing ground of the commune, saw the joyous dances "salute to the distinguished cambodian guests" and "drying grain for preparedness against war" performed by young women members of the commune. children sang "remembrance of china", a cambodian song by samdech sihanouk.

when dusk fell, the commune members, with feelings of regret at departure, beat drums and gongs to give a warm send-off to samdech and madame sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests.

attending the rally were minister sarin chhak and his wife, ministers chau seng, chan youran and thiounn mumm, minister general duong sar ol and his wife,

ministers chea san, keat chhon and thioum prasith and vice-minister van piny and his wife, prince norodom yuvaneath, madame kou roun, and director of the office of the head of state prince sisowath methavi, of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and cambodian ambassador to china ker meas.

also present were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang kuo-chuan, and leading members of departments concerned tseng shao-tung, lin chia-mei, lu wei-chao, han hsu, wang chen, wang hsiao-yi, hsing jen-hsien and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

CHINA AND CHILE

Ting Hsi-lin Fetes Chilean Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1971)

ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of chilean friends radomiro tomic romero, professor of the political science department of the catholic university of chile, and his wife.

present were leading members of the china-latin america friendship association and other organizations concerned including chen hsin-jen, ma chia-chun and chou pei-yuan.

chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. and his wife were present.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Prime Minister Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1971)

amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister of iran, has greeted the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate rights in u.n. in a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

the adoption of the resolution on the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china by the general assembly of the united nations was a source of great pleasure to me.

while congratulating your excellency on the success of your country, i do hope that the delegations of our two countries will cooperate with each other at the united nations for the enhancement of peace and international security and the social and economic development of all the countries.

amir abbas hoveyda
prime minister of iran

Iranian Trade Delegation to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1971)

a 12-member trade delegation of iran to the people's republic of china headed by abdol ali farmanfarmaian, vice-president of the iran chamber of commerce, industry and mine, arrived here by plane today for a visit to china on invitation.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned wang wen-lin, hsi yeh-sheng, liang lien-ho and shen lien-chun.

a. nayernouri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy in peking, and other diplomatic officials were present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Visiting Group to Italian International Farm Machinery Exhibition Leaves Peking for Italy

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1971)

a visiting group led by yang yun-ching of the china council for the promotion of international trade left here by air today to attend the international farm machinery exhibition in italy.

seeing the group off at the airport were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned li chuan and others.

alberto balladelli, commercial counsellor of the italian embassy in peking, was present.

Chinese Government Delegation Led by Minister of Foreign Trade Returns to Peking after Visiting Algeria and Italy

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1971)

the chinese government trade delegation and government economic delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, returned here by air today after concluding a friendly visit to algeria and italy. part of the members of the chinese government economic delegation are still in italy continuing their visit.

the delegations were greeted at the airport by li chiang and chen chieh, vice-ministers of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned.

also present were chaib taleb-bendiab, algerian ambassador to china, antonino restivo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the italian embassy in peking, and other diplomatic officials of the algerian and italian embassies here.

Former Italian Vice Premier Visits Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 7, 1971)

pietro nenni, former vice-premier, former foreign minister and life-long senator of italy, and his party left for shanghai by train this afternoon after a visit to hangchow.

accompanied by hu shu-tu, a leading member of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, pietro nenni and the other distinguished guests arrived in hangchow from shanghai by train on the 5th. tai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet yesterday evening in their honour.

during their stay in hangchow, the italian guests visited the tungfanghung silk mill, the meichiawu production brigade of the hsihu people's commune, the west lake and other spots of interest.

the guests were greeted and seen off at the railway station by leading members of the chekiang provincial and hangchow municipal revolutionary committees including tai ke-lin.

mrs. restivo, wife of the charge d'affaires ad interim of the italian embassy in peking, left for shanghai by the same train.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Reationary Sato Government Reveals Its Aggressive Ambition Towards China's Tiaoyu and Other Islands

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1971)

the reactionary sato government of japan recently revealed on many occasions its ambition to swallow china's territory tne tiaoyu and otner islands, according to a tokyo report.

the japanese paper "yomiuri shimbun" reported on october 29 that officials of the japanese "defence agency" announced on october 28 that the agency decided to include tne senkaku islands (namely tne tiaoyu island and other islands of china) into the "air defence identification zone" of japan. the tiaoyu island and other islands were deliberately marked on a map in the paper as within the "air defence identification zone", which is merely the scope within which the japanese air force will operate fixed at random by the japanese militarists.

earlier, the sato government has decided to set up an "eleventh maritime safety district headquarters" in okinawa to be in charge of armed patrol on the sea around the tiaoyu and other islands. it also declared that the tiaoyu and other islands would be included in the "defence network of japan" and "protected" by military force.

the same paper disclosed that the japan oil company started "exploiting" on october 15 the oil resources in the sea-bed and subsoil of the east china sea at a place near the tiaoyu island. the sato government's rabid plan to place china's tiaoyu island under japan's military control is obviously aimed at plundering china's sea-bed oil resources and swallowing china's territory tiaoyu island and other islands.

the tiaoyu island and other islands, like taiwan, have been china's sacred territories from ancient times. the chinese people will never allow japanese militarism to annex china's territories.

China-Japan Friendship Association Gives Banquet in Honor of Japanese Delegation to China of National Council for Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1971)

the china-japan friendship association gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the japanese delegation to china of the national council for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations with ichio asukata as its leader and riki suzuki, akio date and shinichiro omori as its deputy leaders.

visiting japanese friends kinkazu saionji, teiji hagiwara and kyuhei muraoka were present.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, attended.

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and delegation leader ichio asukata spoke at the banquet.

wang kuo-chuan thanked the japanese national council for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations for its positive contributions to the cause of china-japan friendship. referring to the current excellent international situation, he said: the united nations general assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority the resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations. this is a victory for the people of the world including the japanese people and for all peace-loving, justice-upholding countries. it proclaims the thorough bankruptcy of the policy stubbornly pursued by u.s. imperialism over the past 20 years and more to deprive china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations, and the thorough bankruptcy of the u.s. imperialist scheme to create "two chinas". he condemned the sato government for persistently following u.s. imperialism in adopting a policy of hostility towards china and for its crime of stepping up the revival of japanese militarism.

he added: the sato government is not reconciled to its defeat. colluding with u.s. imperialism, it is redoubling its efforts to plot the "independence of taiwan" in an attempt to alienate our sacred territory taiwan province from the motherland. the chinese people will never tolerate this, and the japanese people also firmly oppose it. the plot of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries will certainly end in complete failure.

wang kuo-chuan said: the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the japanese people in their struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and for the immediate, unconditional and complete recovery of okinawa.

delegation leader ichio asukata said: the complete restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful seats in the united nations is a great victory for both the chinese people and the people of the world struggling against imperialism and for national liberation. he condemned the sato government for insistently pursuing a policy of hostility towards china in the united nations and racking its brain to plot "one china, one taiwan" or "an independent taiwan". he also condemned the sato government's fraud of the so-called "return" of okinawa.

the national council for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations, he said, firmly opposes the fraud of the "return" of okinawa and japan's participation in plotting the "independence of taiwan" because the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing china and the liberation of taiwan is exclusively china's internal affair.

he said: in japan, the genuine struggle for japan-china friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations must be integrated with the struggle to oppose japanese militarism and shatter the japan-u.s. security system.

attending the banquet were leading members of organizations concerned ting kuo-yu, chang hsueh-shu, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi and hsiao hsiang-chien and professors chou yi-liang and feng chung-yun.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Chi Peng-fei, Peng Shao-hui and Others Continue Talks Separately with Members of Pakistan Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and others today continued to hold talks separately with members of the pakistan delegation z.a. bhutto, air marshal a. rahim khan, sultan m. khan, lieutenant general gul hassan and rear-admiral rashid ahmad.

also taking part in the talks on the chinese side were han nien-lung, kuang jen-nung, pan yen, chu pei-chang, chai cheng-wen and others.

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Pakistan Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1971)

chi peng-fei, chinese acting foreign minister, gave a banquet in the great hall of the people here at noon today warmly welcoming all members of the pakistan delegation, the personnel accompanying it and the crew of the special plane.

an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and pakistan prevailed at the banquet. the national flags of pakistan and china hung side by side in the banquet hall.

the members of the pakistan delegation attending the banquet were z.a. bhutto, air marshal a: rahim khan, sultan m. khan, lieutenant general gul hassan, rear-admiral rashid ahmad, aftab ahmad khan, tabarak husain and m.a. bhatty.

attending the banquet on invitation were pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser and his wife, members of the pakistan embassy in peking, the pakistan table tennis delegation led by a.k. hamarani and pakistan experts in peking.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, attended the banquet.

chi peng-fei and bhutto spoke at the banquet.

on behalf of the chinese government, chi peng-fei in his speech expressed a warm welcome to mr. ali bhutto, air marshal rahim khan, mr. sultan mohammad khan and the other distinguished guests of the pakistan delegation who had been entrusted by president yahya khan to come to china for a friendly visit. he praised the distinguished guests from pakistan for having done a good deal of work conducive to the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between china and pakistan.

chi peng-fei said: the friendly relations between china and pakistan are based on the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence and have developed in the common struggles against imperialism and expansionism. with the joint efforts of the governments and people of china and pakistan, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples have been consolidated and developed continuously.

he spoke highly of the pakistan people who had a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and expansionism. he said: in order to defend their state sovereignty, territorial integrity and national independence, they have waged unremitting struggles against foreign aggressors, interventionists and domestic secessionists. the pakistan government has adhered to its foreign policy of independence and contributed to the defence of peace in asia and the promotion of afro-asian solicarity.

chi peng-fei said: of late, the indian government has crudely interfered in pakistan's internal affairs, carried out subversive activities and military threats against pakistan by continuing to exploit the east pakistan question. the chinese government and people are greatly concerned over the present tension in the sub-continent. we maintain that the internal affairs of any country must be handled by its own people. the east pakistan question is the internal affair of pakistan, of which a reasonable settlement should be sought by the pakistan people themselves, and it is absolutely impermissible for any foreign country to carry out interference and subversion under any pretext. consistently abiding by the five principles of peaceful coexistence, the chinese government never interferes in the internal affairs of other countries and firmly opposes any country interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. this is our firm and unshakable stand. we believe that the broad masses of the pakistan people are patriotic and they want to safeguard national unity and unification of the country, oppose internal split and outside interference. it is our

hope that the pakistan people will strengthen their unity and make joint efforts to overcome difficulties and solve their own problems. we have noted that certain persons are truculently exerting pressure on pakistan by exploiting tension in the sub-continent, in a wild attempt to realize their ulterior motives. the chinese government and people have always held that disputes between states should be settled by the two sides concerned through consultations and not by resorting to force. the reasonable proposal put forward recently by president yahya khan for the armed forces of india and pakistan to withdraw from the border respectively and disengage is helpful to easing tension in the sub-continent and should be received with welcome. our pakistan friends may rest assured that should pakistan be subjected to foreign aggression, the chinese government and people will, as always, resolutely support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle to defend their state sovereignty and national independence.

chi peng-fei expressed heartfelt thanks to the pakistan government and people for their unremitting efforts to restore china's legitimate rights in the united nations.

z.a. bhutto in his speech warmly praised the profound friendship between china and pakistan. he said: it springs from the determined will of our two peoples to live in peace and amity. it has been nurtured on the principles of the bandung declaration.

on behalf of the government and the people of pakistan bhutto extended felicitations to the government and the people of china on the restoration of the lawful rights of the great chinese people in the united nations. he said: i am confident that in the councils of the united nations, china's voice will be consistently raised to promote international peace and human progress. we in pakistan will always support china in her efforts towards those ends.

bhutto condemned the indian government for its activities to disintegrate and subvert pakistan and its military threat against pakistan. he said: india has encouraged, incited and financed a secessionist movement to strike at the roots of our country. india is training, arming and launching infiltrators and saboteurs to indulge in destructive activities against the state and the society.

he said: in order to intimidate us, india has placed in battle positions its armed forces, including heavy armour and artillery and aircraft on the borders of both wings of pakistan. these feverish military activities lead to one conclusion only: that is, india is planning to achieve its objective against pakistan through armed conflict.

he said: i regret to say that some countries and fortunately their number is very small, have succumbed to indian propaganda and pressure. india openly asserts that she has acquired massive arms and boasts that she would not be alone in conflict against pakistan. we do hope that these countries would realise the dangerous game india is playing and would not encourage her to launch full scale aggression against pakistan.

he stressed: if pakistan is subjected to aggression, then i can confidently assure the world that as a people prizing freedom above all else we shall not be found wanting in defending our honour and our homes.

bhutto expressed appreciation and gratitude for the understanding and support which the government and the people of china had shown. he expressed the confidence that the difficulties would be over soon. he said: we will come out of our trial with greater fortitude and determination to maintain our independence and to fulfil our destiny. in this, i am sure, your friendship and support will continue to be source of inspiration and strength to all of us.

present were leading members of departments concerned han nien-lung, peng shao-hui, kuang jen-nung, pan yen, chu pei-chang, liu chun, ting kuo-yu, yang teh-chung, chai cheng-wen and han hsu.

Leader of Pakistan Delegation Z.A. Bhutto Gives Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1971)

z.a. bhutto, leader of the pakistan delegation, gave a return banquet here this evening on the occasion of the delegation's visit to china.

attending the banquet on invitation were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of chinese departments concerned including kuang jen-nung, pan yen, chu pei-chang, liu chun, ting kuo-yu, yang teh-chung, chai cheng-wen, han hsu, yeh cheng-chang, chang ying and chu chuan-hsien.

the banquet was held in the great hall of the people. the national flags of china and pakistan hung in the banquet hall.

proposing a toast at the banquet, z.a. bhutto expressed satisfaction with the current visit. he said: we had extremely fruitful discussions and are returning to pakistan with complete satisfaction. before we leave the great and friendly people's republic of china, i would like to assure you once again that the role pakistan plays in asia is a positive role, one of friendship, peace and amity, one of non-interference and one of progress of mankind. the pakistan people will stand shoulder to shoulder with the chinese people in attainment of these objectives.

in his toast, premier chou en-lai said: china and pakistan are friendly neighbours. entrusted by his excellency president yahya khan, the pakistan delegation has come to china on a friendly visit and the talks the delegation held with leading members of the chinese government on questions of common interest have achieved

satisfactory results. this fully shows the friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries and the sincere friendship between the people of our two countries. premier chou en-lai asked the distinguished pakistan guests to convey the cordial regards and high considerations of the chinese government and people to his excellency president yahya khan and to the pakistan government and people.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end. hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and pakistan.

attending were air marshal a. rahim khan, sultan m. khan and other members of the pakistan delegation; k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife; and officials of the pakistan embassy in peking; and members of the pakistan table tennis delegation.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

PDRY Foreign Minister Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 6, 1971)

mohammed saleh al aulaqi, minister of foreign affairs of the people's democratic republic of yemen, extends congratulations on the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the united nations in a letter he sent to chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china. the letter, dated october 30, reads:

respected comrade chi peng-fei,
acting minister of foreign affairs of the
people's republic of china

i have the pleasure to extend to you, the friendly government and people of the people's republic of china my congratulations on the restoration to your country of her legitimate rights in the united nations as the sole representative of the chinese people and the expulsion of the representative of the puppet chiang kai-shek in taiwan.

the people's democratic republic of yemen supports the rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and has excellent relations of friendship and cooperation with your country. she considers that this political victory of the great chinese people is also a victory of the peoples struggling against imperialism and colonialism.

we believe that the restoration to the people's republic of china of her rights in the united nations will change the balance of forces in this important international organization in favour of the peace-loving and anti-imperialist progressive forces.

hope to meet you in the near future. long live the friendship between yemen and china exclamation long live the yemeni and chinese revolutions exclamation

mohammed saleh al aulaqi
minister of foreign affairs
october 30. 1971

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

President Nguyen Huu Tho, President Huynh Tan Phat Send Message to Premier Chou En-lai Expressing Thanks for China's Sympathy with Typhoon Victims in South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1971)

lawyer nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and huynh tan phat, president of the p.r.g. of the r.s.v.n., sent a message on november 4 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing wholehearted thanks to the chinese government and people for their sympathy with and aid to the afflicted people in the coastal areas of central trung bo of south viet nam hit by typhoon and flood. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

on behalf of the south vietnamese people, the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and in our own name, we express heartfelt thanks to your excellency, the chinese government and people for the deep sympathy with and sincere aid to the afflicted people in the coastal areas of central trung bo of south viet nam hit by typhoon and flood.

this special concern has greatly encouraged the south vietnamese people to exert themselves to overcome the various difficulties caused by natural calamities and enemy atrocities and to continue to promote vigorously the cause against u.s. aggression and for national salvation so as to win greater victories.

may the militant solidarity between the south vietnamese people and the chinese people be evergreen.

lawyer nguyen huu tho,
president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam

huynh tan phat,
president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam

south viet nam, november 4, 1971

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Table Tennis Federation President Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1971)

ali abali, president of the table tennis federation of turkey, arrived in peking by air today. he has come for the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

he was welcomed at the airport by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the organizing committee of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t., and leading members of chinese organizations concerned including wang fu-yung and chin chi-hsiang, as well as representatives of chinese table tennis players.

CHINA AND US

American Friends, Patriotic Chinese Residents and Students in US Hail Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 7, 1971)

activities in celebration of the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her lawful rights in the united nations were held in new york, san francisco and other cities recently by american friends of various circles, patriotic chinese residents and students in the u.s., according to a washington report.

extras printed in big characters appeared in the streets of china town in san francisco when the resolution of albania, algeria and 21 other countries was adopted by an overwhelming majority at the united nations general assembly on october 25. setting off firecrackers and singing the internationale in chorus with american friends, the patriotic chinese residents acclaimed the great victory of the chinese people and the people the world over. many american friends extended warm congratulations to the patriotic chinese residents in new york, san francisco and other places.

on the evening of october 30, a meeting was held in san francisco by over 100 american friends of various circles and chinese residents. speakers at the meeting unanimously pointed out that the adoption by an overwhelming majority of the resolution of albania, algeria and 21 other countries was a victory of the chinese people and the people of the world and a defeat for the scheme of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries to create "two chinas" in the united nations. the speakers also indignantly exposed and denounced the u.s. imperialists and japanese reactionaries for continuing to scheme for "an independent taiwan". they expressed resolute support for the statement of the government of the people's republic of china. the participants sang the internationale, "the east is red" and other songs.

a similar celebration meeting was held in new york on october 28 by american friends and chinese residents there.

patriotic overseas chinese newspapers published in new york and san francisco recently carried commentaries warmly hailing the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. they pointed out that the chinese people and the broad masses of the patriotic overseas chinese must continue to be on guard and frustrate the scheme of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries to separate taiwan from the territory of china. the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Belgrade for Paris

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 7, 1971)

the chinese table tennis tear with sung sheng-wu as head and lu ming-jung as deputy head left here for a friendly visit to france today after participating in the 20th international table tennis championships of yugoslavia and a friendly visit to the country.

the tear was seen off at the airport here by sveta popovic, vice-president of the yugoslav table tennis association and wang chin, counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

when the chinese table tennis team left novi sad for belgrade early this morning, miran novkovic, president of the yugoslav table tennis association, saw it off at the hotel.

during its stay in yugoslavia, the chinese table tennis team was cordially received by yugoslav friends. this visit has further deepened the friendship between the sportsmen and peoples of china and yugoslavia. the chinese players have also promoted friendship with the sportsmen of other countries through the international table tennis championships of yugoslavia.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

Party Committee of Peking Municipal Storage and Transport Company Follows Chairman Mao's Teaching "Unite and Fight for Still Greater Victories" and Voluntarily Strengthen the Revolutionary Unity of the "Squad Members" of the Party Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 5, 1971)

(According to NCNA, November 4) The Party committee of Peking Municipal Storage and Transport Company, following Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Unite and fight for still greater victories," has voluntarily strengthened the unity of its "squad members" on the basis of the principles of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This effectively guarantees the company's continuous development in revolution and production along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Immediately after its formation last year, the Party committee of this company listed the upholding of the unity of the "squad members" of the Party committee on the basis of the principles of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the strengthening of centralized leadership of the Party as the important content of the revolutionization of the leadership squad of the Party committee. During the past year, members of the Party committee of this company strove to respect one another, support one another, learn from one another so as to use one another's strong points to make up for one another's shortcomings, and cooperate with one another. This turned the Party committee into a strong fighting body.

The principal responsible persons of the Party committee set examples for their subordinates and strove to become models of internal unity. In order to push forward the movement of "one-strike and three-oppose" in the company, deputy secretary of the Party committee went to stay in a selected spot in a warehouse. During that time he encountered certain difficult

problems in work. Upon learning about this, the secretary of the Party committee immediately went there to mobilize the masses together with the deputy secretary and pushed forward the development of the movement.

Later in a discussion some people attributed the successful development of the movement of "one-strike and three-oppose" in this warehouse mainly to the leadership of the secretary of the Party committee. Upon hearing this reflection, the secretary of the Party committee coolly reviewed the work during this period of time and noticed that he mostly took charge of the work himself and did not give enough opportunity to the deputy secretary who stayed at a selected spot there to grasp work on the first line. Although his sharing of the heavy burden originated from his sense of responsibility toward the revolutionary cause, yet this way of doing things hindered other people's development of their activism as well as made things unfavorable to revolutionary unity. So he corrected the erroneous view on the one hand and his tendency of monopolizing everything on the other. He took the initiative to study work plans for the next step together with the deputy secretary and supported the deputy secretary's work.

Assisted by the secretary of the Party committee, this deputy secretary firmly united with the basic level cadres, Party members and the revolutionary masses to implement the policies of the Party conscientiously, developed the struggle against the enemy positively and carefully developed the movement of "one-strike and three-oppose" in this warehouse in depth.

The Party committee of Peking Municipal Storage and Transport Company held that one of the indispensable conditions for maintaining the ideological unity of the "squad members" of the Party committee and their unity in action was the mutual exchange of information among the committee members and making this a habit. For a period of time, one member of the standing committee of the Party committee who was in charge of the storage and transportation of goods discovered that some of the cadres in the units under him had the tendency of not daring to grasp work boldly. He thought if this problem was not solved promptly, it would be impossible to do a good job in thoroughly implementing Chairman Mao's great guideline of "Grasping revolution and promoting production." Thus he went deep to the lower level and made investigations. He summed up the experience of the Loading and Unloading Team of Malientao Warehouse and the Knitted Goods Custody Team of Kuangch'ü Tunglu Warehouse in correctly handling the relation between revolution and production and in doing a good job in the storage and transportation of goods.

Upon receiving a report from him about this situation, leading members of the Party committee attached great importance to this matter and thought that this problem was brought up at the right moment and had a universal significance. After a discussion, the Party committee held a meeting in the company to exchange experience in increasing production and practicing economy, to publicize the experience of these units and to push cadres at various levels forward to implement the guideline of "Grasping revolution and promoting production." This has brought about a happy situation from offices to warehouses in the company of vigorous revolution and good storage and transportation work.

During ordinary times, members of the Party committee who are in charge of various work, particularly members of the standing committee, always promptly report to the Party committee important developments and problems which they have grasped. In the meantime, whenever the Party committee wants to discuss important issues or make important decisions, it always notifies the committee members beforehand and makes necessary preparations. Sometimes views are exchanged and preliminary discussions held before the meetings. In this way it becomes possible for the Party committee to concentrate the wisdom of the "squad members" and better develop the activism of the "squad members" of the Party committee.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "We advocate active ideological struggle because it is a weapon for reaching unity within the Party and within revolutionary organizations and making it favorable for fighting." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching and proceeding from the desire for unity, members of Peking Municipal Storage and Transport Company struggle against phenomena inconsistent with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and regularly pay attention to overcoming negative factors which hinder unity. This incessantly strengthens the revolutionary unity among the members of the Party committee.

Last summer, after listening to a report from a warehouse on safety, one of the responsible comrades of the Party committee decided to hold an on-the-spot meeting there without conducting investigation to find out facts about the actual situation. Later, after an investigation of the situation by the cadres of the company, it was found that the situation was slightly different from that found earlier. Thus some of the committee members criticized this committee member at a Party committee meeting, pointing out that it was necessary to carry out orders strictly but decisions should be made only after clarifying the situation and that one must not make decisions alone without discussions at the Party committee.

This responsible comrade then humbly listened to other comrades' criticism and admitted that his way of handling this matter was inconsistent with Chairman Mao's teaching on doing our work with care and also inconsistent with the principle of collective leadership of the Party, and conducted a sincere self-criticism. In the meantime, after discussion, the standing committee of the Party committee changed the original plan of convening an on-the-spot meeting. All members of the standing committee of the Party committee thus received an education on the strengthening of collective leadership of the Party from this incident.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Realistically Strengthen Leadership Over Study Activities By Cadres At and Above the Hsien Level

- CCP committee of Hungho Hani Nationality and Yi Nationality Autonomous Chou strives to raise the consciousness of cadres at and above the hsien level in seriously studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and incessantly guides study activities into deep-going development

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 5, 1971)

(NCNA Kunming, November 14) In the mass movement for studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the CCP committee of Hungho Hani Nationality and Yi Nationality Autonomous Chou, Yunnan Province, realistically strengthens its leadership over study activities of cadres at and above the hsien level, strives to raise their consciousness in reading seriously, incessantly guides study activities into deep-going development and energetically promotes the vigorous development of the ideological revolutionization of leadership squads at and above the hsien level as well as the revolution and production throughout the district.

Leading cadres at and above the hsien level in Hungho Hani Nationality and Yi Nationality Autonomous Chou have stirred up an upsurge in reading and studying Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party. However, after a period of time, some of the cadres encountered some difficulties in the course of study and began to fear difficulties as well as develop such ideas as: "when one has experience one does not have to study; when one's responsibility is heavy one cannot study; when one's cultural standards are low one cannot manage to study." As a result, study activities were sometimes hot but sometimes cold, sometimes brisk but sometimes slack.

After an analysis of this situation, the CCP committee of Hungho chou discovered that its basic cause was lack of understanding of the significance of reading and study and that the only way to develop study penetratingly and perseveringly was to make everybody understand deeply the significance of reading and study and raise everybody's consciousness in studying incessantly. In order to achieve this the chou CCP committee organized leading cadres at and above the hsien level to study the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party through study classes for rectification and the repudiation of revisionism. In the meantime, the CCP committee also guided the leading cadres to sum up their own positive and negative experience acquired during practice in conjunction with the actual class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, so that they could understand the significance of serious reading and study and of having a real grasp of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Many leading cadres profoundly realize from historical experience and their own personal experience that simple class feeling cannot replace

consciousness of line struggle and personal working experience cannot replace theory. The only way to elevate continuously our standards of understanding theories, to increase our ability to distinguish between true Marxism and false Marxism and between the correct line and erroneous lines, as well as to lead the masses to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is to read and study seriously.

Consciousness of the leading cadres at and above the hsien level in study is raised greatly as understanding is elevated. In the course of study, they strive to overcome the difficulties and work hard. Many cadres have succeeded in not giving up when there was not sufficient time, not retreating when there were difficulties, not slackening when responsibility was heavy, and not becoming complacent when achievements were scored. As a result of assiduous and persevering study, they achieved relatively good results.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, and master it for the sole purpose of applying it." The CCP committee of Hungho chou realizes that the only way to make the cadres study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought well is to help the cadres cultivate a correct study style, link theory with practice and achieve results in studying. On the basis of problems which are liable to arise during study, the CCP committee proposes to combine reading with investigation and study, to oppose reading behind closed doors without regard to reality as well as blind practice without using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide to emphasize the deepening of understanding of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought incessantly and oppose arrogance and complacency through the process of "practice, understand, practice again and understand again" when the leading cadres have scored some achievements in combining theory with practice, to emphasize the close combination of the remolding of the objective world with the remolding of the subjective world and the opposition to the tendency of neglecting self-remolding when leading cadres pay attention to leadership work alone in their study.

Implementation of these measures proposed by the Hungho chou CCP committee among leading cadres at and above the hsien level incessantly promotes the study style of combining theory with practice. At the beginning of this year, T'ang Shih-mo, secretary of the Chinp'ing hsien CCP committee, began to feel confident of himself when he was considering the question of how to push forward the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production. He repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work "On Practice," went down to Hungkuang production team three times, humbly learned from the masses, conducted serious investigation and study, summed up the experience of this production brigade in perseveringly used Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the masses, in developing education in ideology and the political line and in putting revolution in command of production. In this way he grasped the initiative for the leadership to develop intensively the mass movement of learning from Tachai.

But as the study movement developed incessantly, an imbalance was produced in the study activities of cadres at and above the hsien level. Now, how should the reading and study activities be promoted further? In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must seriously sum up our experience," the Hungho chou CCP committee conducted an extensive investigation on the study activities of cadres at and above the hsien level, conscientiously summed up and pushed forward experiences of units which studied well, as well as pushed units forward which failed to study well.

Chin Kuei-hsien, a member of the standing committee of the CCP committee of Chienshui hsien, was 21 this year. She went to a primary school for only two years and was in poor health. She found reading and study very difficult at the beginning because of her low cultural standards. But she said: "However high the mountain is, it is still under our feet. However big the waves are, they are still beneath the ship. However great the difficulties are, I shall never fear them as long as I have revolutionary determination!" During the past few years she studied stubbornly with revolutionary determination by relying upon a dictionary. She persevered in reading Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books and took 200,000 words of study notes. During her studies, she perseveringly combined theory with practice, strove to remold her world outlook in the three great revolutionary movements and scored outstanding achievements.

The Hungho chou CCP committee added comments on Chin Kuei-hsien's study experience and distributed it to various hsien, calling upon everybody throughout the chou, particularly cadres at and above the hsien level, to learn from her. The broad masses of cadres were deeply educated by the popularization of this model experience. Later they achieved very good results in reading and studying seriously after Chin Kuei-hsien's example.

As the Hungho chou CCP committee cultivates and establishes models, leadership squads of many hsien also sum up and popularize advanced models in their hsien to push forward the study movement in the hsien. In this way units from the chou to hsien and from hsien to communes and production brigades mutually promote one another. They sum up their experience as soon as they have finished studying one section. This further develops the mass movement of studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in combination with reality throughout the chou.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Party Organizations and Revolutionary Committees at Various Levels in Ts'eh'eng Puyi Nationality Autonomous Hsien, Kweichow Province, Trains Minority Nationality Cadres in the Three Great Revolutionary Struggles

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 5, 1971)

(According to NCNA Kweiyang, November 4) Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Ts'eh'eng Puyi Nationality Autonomous Hsien, Kweichow Province, enthusiastically train minority nationality cadres in conjunction with the practice of three great revolutionary struggles and let them grow up quickly amid class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as well as fully develop their roles in leadership squads at various levels.

Ts'eh'eng is a hsien located in a remote mountain area in Kweichow Province inhabited by various nationalities including Puyi, Miao and Han. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and illuminated by the Party's nationality policy, a great number of minority nationality cadres have grown up after being tempered in the three great revolutionary struggles. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, many minority nationality cadres were selected to serve in leadership squads. More than 30 among them took up positions as No. 1 or No. 2 men in Party committees or revolutionary committees. At present 68 percent of the cadres in the hsien, ch'ü, commune, production brigade and production teams are minority nationality cadres. These minority nationality cadres are great in revolutionary zeal, enthusiastic in work and maintain a close link with masses of various nationalities. They are a backbone force for doing nationality work well.

In order to help the minority nationality cadres to elevate their political and ideological standard as well as their working ability further, the leadership squad of Ts'eh'eng Puyi Nationality Autonomous Hsien has held several study classes to organize them to study Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Party's guidelines and policies. In the meantime Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in this hsien have also conducted education on ideology and the political line for the minority nationality cadres in close combination with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles.

During the season of spring farming this year when leading members of the revolutionary committee of Panyung commune went deep into Panyung production brigade to investigate the situation there, they discovered that some of the leading members of this production brigade developed the idea of peace and let down their guard. They grasped production alone and slackened their grasp on class struggle.

In view of this situation, leading members of the revolutionary committee of the commune immediately held a study class in this production brigade to organize cadres of the production brigade and production teams to seriously study Chairman Mao's writings on classes and class struggle in the light of reality and raise their political consciousness. As a result, cadres of this production brigade strove to study Mao Tse-tung's thought, firmly grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, led the masses to attack the class enemy actively and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the course of training minority nationality cadres, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Ts'eh'eng Puyi Nationality Autonomous Hsien paid due attention to summing up and popularizing advanced models among minority nationality cadres and made them examples for everybody to learn from.

In the course of going deep into reality to conduct investigation and study, members of the leadership squad of the hsien discovered Wang Kuo-ts'ai (Puyi nationality), secretary of the Party branch of Yat'a production brigade, Pachin commune, overcame the difficulty of being illiterate and seriously read Chairman Mao's books. Since he became a cadre in the production brigade, he firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, maintained his identity as a laborer, kept a close link with the masses, led the poor and lower-middle peasants to follow the socialist road in a determined way and made the collective economy of the production brigade stronger and stronger.

Thus the hsien leadership squad summed up Wang Kuo-ts'ai's advanced deeds in studying Chairman Mao's works and popularized them throughout the hsien. This has accelerated the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squads at various levels and energetically pushed the mass movement of studying Mao Tse-tung's thought into penetrating development throughout the hsien.

Trained and educated by the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Ts'eh'eng Puyi Nationality Autonomous Hsien, minority nationality cadres in this hsien read seriously and greatly raised their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since becoming the deputy secretary of the Party committee of the commune, P'an Yung-you, a Puyi national and militia company commander of Chentu production brigade, Chentu commune, studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "We Communist Party members do not want to become officials but to make revolution," remained modest and prudent, firmly avoided divorcing himself from reality, the masses and manual labor.

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"LEARN FROM TACHAI"

Deal With the Implementation of Party Policy by Raising It to the Plane of Line Struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 7, 1971)

In order to bring about the in-depth development of the "in agriculture learn from Tachai" mass movement, it is necessary to implement the various policies of the Party for the countryside in a conscientious manner. This is the one important experience in popularizing the Tachai experience. In what manner should the policies be implemented? The experience of the CCP Hsinhsiang hsien committee is this: The hsien Party committee must consciously set the pace in implementing policy. Do whatever Chairman Mao says, don't make irresponsible suggestions, don't try any new styles, act boldly in eliminating interferences from the "Left" and the Right, deal with the implementation of Party policy from the plane of line struggle, and also grasp problems on policy personally, repeatedly and to the very end.

Clear Up Muddled Thinking in the Implementation of Policy

Hsinhsiang hsien is an advanced unit "In-agriculture-learning-from-Tachai." The yield of ginned cotton here exceeds 100 catties a mow, and the per-mow yield of grain has crossed the "Yellow River." Under this excellent situation, there appeared for a time in some of the production brigades of policy violations. The hsien Party committee promptly conducted investigation and study, and discovered the cause for the appearance of this condition was due to sabotage by the class enemy, the interference of the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and also problems in the ideological understanding of the cadres. The hsien Party committee felt that if these seeds were not removed in time, they would affect the healthy development of the movement to learn from Tachai. In the light of problems in the ideological understanding of the cadres, they conscientiously helped one brigade after another to solve them.

In the spring of 1970, individual members of the Party branch of Tung-pei Yung-k'ang brigade of Hoho commune, for a time erroneously thought that the planting of trees by commune members in front or at the back of their houses was a "capitalist tendency" and planned to confiscate them and turn them over to the collective. Some of the people criticized this policy as inconsistent with Party policy. They, however, thought "cutting off the capitalist tail was taking the right line."

In light of this problem, the leading comrades of the hsien and the commune members all studied Chairman Mao's relevant theses on policy, and in relation to reality, looked back on the history of the struggle between the two lines in the development of forestry in the brigade. In 1958, when the people's commune was first established there were more than 5,000 trees in the whole village. Under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-

revolutionary revisionist line, which was extremely "Left" at first, the trees in front and at the back of the commune members' homes were all confiscated. Later, again under the influence of the evil wind of "san-tzu i-pao" the trees of the collective were all divided among individual members. These two gusts of ill wind caused a reduction in trees. Still later, by means of implementation of policy, forestry was once again developed.

The experience of this history enabled the Party branch of the brigade to realize that line and policy could never be separated. The various economic policies of the Party for the countryside were the concrete manifestation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and represented the long-term and basic interests of the masses. Not to carry out work in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was to betray Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, hurt the interests of the masses and affect their activism. Once understanding was elevated, the Party branch conscientiously carried out work in accordance with policy requirements, the morale of the masses rose and forestry developed very rapidly.

At a criticism-comparison-examination meeting one day, cadres of Hungmen commune discovered that Machuang production brigade had increased its number of latrines and its stockpile of manure, while Hungmen production brigade had filled in its latrines and reduced its stockpile of manure. What was the cause of that? After deep-going investigation the leading comrades of the commune found out that while teaching the commune members to accumulate fertilizer for the revolution Machuang production brigade had at the same time truly implemented the policy of paying for the fertilizer delivered by the commune members to the collective according to quality so as to stimulate their activism for collecting fertilizer. Whereas in Hungmen production brigade, after the repudiation of "placing work points in command," some of the cadres erroneously thought that by making payment to members of the brigade for delivering fertilizer to the collective would not be placing politics in command. They thought that by placing politics in command no payment was necessary. Therefore they had abolished the system of making payment for fertilizer delivered by commune members, and that impaired the activism of the commune members for collecting fertilizer.

In light of this condition, leading comrades of the commune convened an on-the-spot meeting at Machuang production brigade for all the cadres of production brigades and production teams in the commune, used the typical example of these two production brigades to show the way to everyone to set out all facts, discuss reasons and hold a debate on the relationship between placing policies in command and implementing policy, and enabled everybody to understand more clearly the unity between placing politics in command and implementing policy. In the past some of the people had not taught the commune members to collect fertilizer for the revolution, but "placed work points in command" instead of "placing politics in command." As it was, some people used collecting fertilizer for the revolution as an excuse for abolishing reasonable payment. They were not carrying out work according to Party policy nor were they placing politics in command.

After understanding was raised, the various production brigades not only resolutely criticized "placing work points in command," but also carried out ideological education for the commune members, persevered in doing work in accordance with Party policy, and made reasonable payment to the commune members for their fertilizer. In that way the activism of the commune members in collecting fertilizer for the revolution was stimulated, and the volume of fertilizer in peasant households of the hsien was increased by more than 40,000 fang (方) within a year.

Solve the Question of Implementing Policy from World Outlook

From the practice of struggle, the CCP Hsinhsiang hsien committee has realized: Whether or not Party policy can be correctly implemented is determined by the world outlook of the person implementing the policy. People seriously afflicted with selfishness will never be able to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian policy correctly. Because of this, in implementing the various economic policies of the Party for the countryside, it has at the same time helped the cadres at various levels to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought diligently and transform their world outlook conscientiously. For two years and more, it has grasped the manifestation of selfish ideas in cadres of communes and production brigades engaged in the implementation of policy, laying stress on helping them from the point of world outlook to solve problems in the three following directions.

Some of the cadres in the learn-from-Tachai-movement did not learn the fundamental thing of vigorously grasping the class struggle and maintaining the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people, but learned instead superficiality, showing off, riding the crest of the wave and not carrying out work according to Party policy.

Shuinanying production brigade in the past was a backward brigade. In the spring of 1969, individual cadres of this production brigade without paying heed to objective conditions arbitrarily changed the rules of policy, wanted to "show their mettle" and "do something remarkable." Consequently there appeared the phenomenon of orders being issued blindly and production was affected. Last winter, the leading comrades of the hsien Party committee went deeply into this brigade, organized the members of the Party branch to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should do work in an unassuming manner," directed them to combat self and repudiate revisionism with reference to their erroneous thinking in implementing policy which enabled them to realize that "the various economic policies of the Party for the countryside reflected the objective law governing the development of things and should be genuinely implemented. If they were not carried out in a practical manner or became separated from the people it would lead to the substitution of impression for policy, would cause one to suffer hardship and to stumble.

On the basis of improved understanding, everybody displayed a down-to-earth spirit which enabled the revolutionary activism of the masses to be constantly raised. This year, the per-mow yield of grain in the whole production brigade has increased by more than 70 percent over that of the

previous year. The cadres of this production brigade said with deep conviction, "A fall in a pit, a gain in wit. Henceforth we must unassumingly work in accordance with the policy of the Party!"

Some of the cadres had mental reservations regarding actions that were at variance with policy and in particular interferences that came from the "Left." They were afraid to criticize or curb such actions for fear of being charged with "rightist tendency." For the sake of form and without paying attention to reality, a production brigade belonging to Tak'uai commune concentrated its forces to widen the highway. Some of the cadres of the commune were fully aware that to do so would not only take up land but also waste labor, but because "self" was making trouble, were afraid to do so for fear that others might call them killjoys. So they adopted the attitude of avoiding the issue. The masses criticized them for "neither nodding their heads in approval nor shaking them to express disapproval, and for side-stepping the issue the moment it was brought up."

Later, the chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee discovered this problem. On the one hand he explained to the cadres and masses of this production brigade that to do so would be inconsistent with the demand of the masses and they should immediately apply the brake, and on the other hand he instructed the cadres of the commune that they must stand on the side of the Party and the side of the Party policy and they must not be afraid to resolutely struggle against any erroneous tendency or incorrect style that were at variance with Party policy.

There were also individual cadres who, when dealing with policy, proceeded from their own selfish ends. A cadre of a production brigade, when in making distribution, had drastically departed from the principle of "from each according to his ability, and to each according to his work," and on the basis of the direction of his interests, did as he pleased in determining the ratio of distribution. The cadre staying at the point studied together with him such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as "Serving the People" which enabled him to realize that proceeding from selfish thought, he would end up on the wrong road. As a cadre, one must be fair and unbiased and one must never take one's own interests into account. He vigorously criticized his own selfishness and laid down the policy of the Party.

In the process of laying down the various policies of the Party, the CCP Hsinhsiang hsien committee has in strict accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent" maintained investigation and studied, examined conditions governing the implementation of policy over and over again and conscientiously summed up experience. When problems with tendency were grasped to solve them in a conscientious manner and when seeds at variance with the policy were discovered to correct them in time. By eliminating interferences from the "Left" and the Right and by firmly and resolutely doing work in accordance with Party policy, they succeeded in making the cadres sure of

themselves and setting the minds of the masses at ease, further stimulated the activism of the broad masses of cadres and people in building socialist agriculture and promoted the constantly deepening development of the in-agriculture-learn-from-Tachai-movement.

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Implement Party Policy in a Serious and Conscientious Manner

by

Chao Feng-nien (赵丰年)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 7, 1971)

In the "In agriculture learn from Tachai" mass movement, all areas are conscientiously implementing the various economic policies of the Party for the countryside, mobilizing the socialist activism of the masses and pushing forward the penetrating development of the "In agriculture learn from Tachai" movement.

However, there are also comrades who do not sufficiently comprehend the significance of implementing Party policy correctly and who say such things, "As long as the line is correct, what matters if policy is passed over?" They are not carrying out work in accordance with Party policy, but are relying on their impression to get things done. They have separated the revolutionary line of the proletariat from Party policy, and that is entirely wrong. This kind of mentality is a great hindrance to the penetrating development of the "In agriculture learn from Tachai" movement and to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The revolutionary line and Party policy are inseparable. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the revolutionary course guiding our advance along the revolutionary road. The various policies of the Party pointing out what can be done and what cannot be done in our work are the concrete manifestation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. When the line is "passed over," the line will be subject to interference. Some comrades, although they verbally pledge loyalty to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, in reality do not conscientiously implement the concrete policy of realizing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and the words they utter are nothing but empty talk. Only by resolutely doing work in accordance with Party policy could advance be made along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. To contravene this policy or to dispense with boundaries will naturally cause deviation from the revolutionary line.

The idea of setting up concrete policy in opposition to the revolutionary line is a kind of metaphysical view. These comrades either invariably affirm everything or negate everything, and are fond of taking extremes. When the idea of "distribute-all and eat-all" was criticized, they immediately carried out excessive accumulation without taking into account the income of the commune members. When "forsaking agriculture for commerce" was criticized they even opposed the normal household sideline occupations undertaken by commune members. In order to lay down policy conscientiously, one must study and utilize the dialectical method of "one dividing into two," carry out concrete analysis of concrete things and define the boundary between what is correct and what is incorrect.

There are still those comrades who used the particularity of local conditions as an excuse for not carrying out work in accordance with Party policy. They do not understand that "it is precisely in the particularity of contradiction that the universality of contradiction resides." The various policies of the Party for the countryside are based on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and are derived from the generality of many concrete things. On the basis of the concrete situation of various localities, concrete methods and measures for implementing policy may be advanced but the main principle of the policy must be maintained and conscientiously implemented. If by emphasizing particularity each does his own thing or goes his own way, how could the policy of the Party be fully implemented?

Because of the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the penetrating development of revolutionary mass criticism and revolution, the class enemies have changed tactics and are invariably appearing with the features of the extreme "Left." Some of our comrades, because of lack of true line consciousness, also believe that "Left" is better than Right. There are also some comrades who harbor selfish thought when implementing policy and do not carry out work in a solid manner in accordance with Party policy, but only stick to form, try to "show off" and always want to do something new. Or they may be afraid to criticize and stop interferences from the "Left" or the Right or afraid to uphold the principles of policy. Such circumstances clearly explain the necessity for dealing with the implementation of Party policy by raising it to the plane of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to the plane of the class struggle. One must conscientiously remold world outlook before the policy of the Party can be fully implemented.

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PUBLIC HEALTH

Party Committee of I-yang Municipal Transportation Cooperative Perseveringly Carries Out Prevention of Snail Fever

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 7, 1971)

(Our dispatch) The Party committee of I-yang Municipal Transportation Cooperative, Hunan Province, seriously carries out the great leader Chairman Mao's directive, "It is imperative to eliminate snail fever," and actively unfolds the work of preventing and curing snail fever along the 1,000-li river transportation route where work is mobile and decentralized. Thus, Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of "sending off the god of plague" is imprinted deeply in the people's minds and the prevention of snail fever is carried out with ever better results.

I-yang Municipal Transportation Cooperative has more than 4,000 workers and staff members. It possesses more than 700 vessels, which are divided into 18 fleets plying along the 1,000-li line of river transportation the year round. Under these conditions of mobile and decentralized work, is it possible to carry out prevention of snail fever well?

Some people said: "We come into contact with water every day. We can easily be infected. It is difficult to prevent and cure the snail fever."

Proceeding from the education in the struggle between the two lines, the Party committee of this transportation cooperative has seriously organized the masses to study Chairman Mao's directive, "It is imperative to eliminate snail fever," and his other relevant teachings, and to review the conditions of the struggle between the two lines in the prevention of snail fever in this cooperative, thereby raising the consciousness of the masses in the line struggle and making them realize the importance of the prevention of snail fever.

Illuminated by Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of "sending off the god of plague," this commune touched off a mass movement for preventing and curing snail fever in 1958, conducted a general survey of incidence of the snail fever, actively carried out prevention and cure of this disease and strengthened control of water supply and disposal of human excreta, thereby scoring remarkable results. But as a result of the interference of arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, prevention and cure of this disease was almost suspended at one time. This thing taught the masses a very impressive lesson. The Party committee of this transportation cooperative unfolded revolutionary mass criticism with reference to the conditions of the unit, and the masses cited their personal experience in relentlessly criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, thereby raising their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of health work. They actively carried out prevention of snail fever. The Party committee has also organized the people who are afflicted with snail fever to tell about their experience, and the health

workers responsible for prevention of snail fever explained to the masses the life cycle of the schistosomes and, by means of pictures and films, let the masses know the laws of incidence of schistosomiasis (snail fever), thereby strengthening prevention of this disease.

While arranging its work, the Party committee does not forget to make arrangements for the prevention the snail fever; while examining work-conditions, it does not forget to look to preventive measures for snail fever but pays constant attention to grasping preventive measures for snail fever, so that there will be people everywhere to cope with prevention of snail fever at all times. The leading comrades of some units personally lead the people afflicted with snail fever to receive treatment collectively, so that they may have their disease cured very quickly. The reason why the transportation cooperative has scored remarkable results in preventing snail fever over a short period of time is that its Party committee lay emphasis on grasping the following several items of work:

Make clear the conditions, tightly grasp medical treatment. The several thousands of workers and staff members of this cooperative are distributed in every part of the province. When the fleet returns to port for reorganization, or when the vessels are assembled for renovation or gathered in one place to carry out the task of transportation, teams of health workers and bare-foot doctors responsible for prevention and cure of snail fever are sent to carry out medical examination actively with the close cooperation of the cadres and the snail fever preventive personnel of the fleet, and to give medical treatment at once to the people who are found to have contracted this disease. Many of the patients have now been cured and returned to their production posts.

Improve the system and carry out the system perseveringly and constantly. Various vessel groups have generally formulated the "treaty of supervision by the masses and the disease preventive personnel," which prohibits the dumping of excreta into the river no matter whether the vessel is sailing or at anchor. All the more than 690 sailboats of the whole cooperative are equipped with stools. Special persons are held responsible for this work and the masses are mobilized to supervise one another. Second, protective medicine is used perseveringly. When a vessel sails in an area where snail fever is prevalent, attention is paid to keeping it away from the infected water. If one needs to go into the river, one must put on protective boots or be coated with a protective drug on the skin. Third, the system requiring examination and reporting is carried out perseveringly. The cadres at all levels must examine and report on the prevention of snail fever while examining and reporting on day-to-day work.

Train a mass force to prevent and cure the disease. In the course of practice of prevention and cure of snail fever, this cooperative has trained 23 bare-foot doctors for its fleets and a large group of health workers responsible for prevention of snail fever, who play the role of a backbone in the fight to "send off the god of plague." A bare-foot doctor Liu Tung-hsiang took with her the medicine box and went everywhere in a boat,

simultaneously doing propaganda, carrying out production and treating patients. During a trip to Yuanshui, she took the place of eleven patients successively in steering the vessels and cured their illness.

Since the beginning of this year, this cooperative has carried out the prevention of snail fever in a still more down-to-earth manner and achieved excellent results in various items of work regarding ideological education, examination and cure of disease, and control of disposal of excreta. Recently, while the fleets are undergoing renovation or transporting grain, re-examination teams have been organized to go to seven spots, including Nan hsien, Yuanchiang hsien and I-yang hsien where the vessels are gathered in large numbers, to re-examine the physical condition of more than 1,800 people. The masses are determined to win a still greater victory in the prevention of snail fever.

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao correspondent

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PLA

PLA Commanders and Fighters Implement Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1971)

the great leader chairman mao formulated the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention (note) for our army during the revolutionary war years, ensuring that our army would always advance victoriously along his proletarian line on army building. over the past forty years and more, the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army have inherited and carried forward this glorious revolutionary tradition, conscientiously implemented the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention and closely followed the great leader chairman mao from victory to victory.

in the apple orchard

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the apples were ripe. it looked like there would be a good harvest of apples at the 70-hectare orchard of a "may 7" forestry farm. as the workers were joyfully picking apples, the seventh company of a p.l.a. wuhan unit arrived on a mission. the commanders and fighters immediately lent a helping hand in picking apples. they displayed the spirit of "boundless sense of responsibility" and were very careful. during the work break, some workers brought a basket of apples and said to the p.l.a. comrades warmly: "it is so hot. have some apples. there are apples everywhere. you picked these, and you must have a taste." they put the apples in the hands of the fighters.

the fighters remembered chairman mao's teaching: "this army is powerful because all its members have a conscious discipline". they felt that as fighters of the people's army, they should serve the people wholly and entirely. the greater the concern the people showed them, the greater the necessity for them to observe discipline and protect the interests of the people. the fighters propagated chairman mao's three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention among the workers and put the apples back into the basket.

together the fighters and workers picked 50 tons of apples, but the fighters did not take a single one.

a carrying pole

not long ago, a p.l.a. shenyang unit was on field training and came to the hungtuya people's commune. fighter chen kuo-wen lived in the house of an old poor peasant in one production brigade. the old man noticed that the fighter used a wooden stick to carry his things. he thought: "our p.l.a. fighters brave wind and rain to protect the socialist motherland. i should do something to help them." with profound feelings for the fighters, he worked into the night and made a carrying pole. he knew that the fighter would not accept it. so he fastened it to the fighter's bedding roll and took away the stick. the p.l.a. unit was about to march on when the fighter found his stick had been changed to a carrying pole. he knew it must be the old man who

had done it. so he went to see him. the poor peasant said with a smile: "this is from the warm feelings we poor and lower-middle peasants have for you p.l.a. fighters. you must accept it." young chen was appreciative, but thought he should observe the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, and carry forward the army's glorious tradition. he paid the old poor peasant eighty cents for the pole. the old man firmly refused to take it. at this point, the assembly call sounded and the army unit started. the young fighter had to leave with the carrying pole.

after a day's march, the unit stopped at another place. chen kuo-wen wrote a letter of thanks and mailed it with the money to the old man. he was deeply moved when he received it and said: "these are really good fighters nurtured by chairman mao exclamation"

a jar

the sixth company of a p.l.a. unit came to the pengyao production brigade on field training. there had been a long dry spell in the locality. the company used a sunday to help the brigade fight against the drought.

squad leader tsao chung-lu borrowed two jars from a poor peasant to carry water to the fields, but he broke one accidentally. he thought of chairman mao's teaching: "pay for anything you damage", and knew what he should do. so he bought a jar that evening and returned it to the old woman, but she sent it back. the squad leader thought of a way to make her accept. he took the jar with him and went to her home. together they studied chairman mao's teachings. he explained to her that to "pay for anything you damage" was a glorious tradition of our army, and by abiding by the disciplines, they would be carrying out chairman mao's line on army building.

she could not hold back her emotion and said to him: "you are truly good fighters of chairman mao's exclamation" he then said: "grandma, please accept this jar." she said: "alright, i will. i will always keep it and tell my children the story of this jar. i will ask them to learn from the p.l.a. comrades and be models in observing discipline."

note: the three main rules of discipline are as follows:

(1) obey orders in all your actions.
(2) do not take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses.
(3) turn in everything captured.

the eight points for attention are as follows:

(1) speak politely.
(2) pay fairly for what you buy.
(3) return everything you borrow.
(4) pay for anything you damage.
(5) do not hit or swear at people.
(6) do not damage crops.
(7) do not take liberties with women.
(8) do not ill-treat captives.

MILITIA

Outstanding Militia Unit on Southeast China Coast

(NCNA-English Foochow, Nov. 9, 1971)

a militia unit on the rugged nanchen peninsula of fukien province on the southeast china coast worked with a garrison force of the chinese people's liberation army to smash harassing activities by u.s.-backed chiang kai-shek gangsters. it did this in line with chairman mao's great teaching "the army and the people are the foundation of victory". in addition, it has helped build up the locality. it is an advanced militia collective on the fukien coast.

the peninsula, on the border of fukien and chekiang provinces, was under the jackboot of pirates and chiang kai-shek gangsters in the old days. after liberation the poor fishermen, under the leadership of the party and helped by p.l.a. men, promptly set up militia units which cooperated with the p.l.a. in guarding and building up the coastal defences.

members of the militia battalion have always maintained high revolutionary vigilance in guarding the national defences. they perform patrol duties in the bitter cold of winter or the sweltering heat of summer. they guard every road, path and pass on the peninsula with other local people.

hao chih-mei, party secretary and political instructor of the militia battalion, often organizes the members to study chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle" so as to help them sharpen their awareness of class struggle and bring home the importance of constantly keeping revolutionary vigilance and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. she became even busier after she was elected to the county party committee. but she always finds time to propagate chairman mao's thinking on people's war. a veteran militiaman who won a merit, second class, for his service in a battle during which a chiang gang was smashed, was inspired by her example. he often takes new militia members to the spot and relates how his comrades trounced the enemy. this raised the political consciousness of the militia members and fortified their determination to defend the people's state power.

while studying in earnest chairman mao's concepts on people's war, the militia members, with the help of p.l.a. men, practise military skills during work breaks by the seaside, on hill slopes or in open spaces. under the guidance of chairman mao's teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", wang fei-chan and other militia women painstakingly practised night shooting on high ground. they carried on though their elbows calloused and their knees bruised. they made good records after more than twenty nights of hard training.

the militiamen often put out to sea fishing. they practise shooting even there. they aimed at sea-gulls in the daytime and at navigation buoys at night. after persistent training, all the members of the militia battalion, veterans or new members, have learned how

to shoot, throw hand grenades, hit aircraft, take cover and so on. together with the p.l.a. men, they form an impregnable defence line.

the militia battalion is a shock force in revolution and production as well as a fighting force.

the innabitants of the peninsula mainly engage in fishing and were not self-sufficient in grain though they had made some progress in farming after liberation. the militia members made up their minds to carry out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." they decided to reclaim land from a barren mountain in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle.

veteran militiaman fu chi-tan, a communist party member, led over 100 militia members in settling at the foot of a mountain five kilometres away. there were precipices and cliffs on all sides and weeds everywhere. to cope with the difficulties, they repeatedly studied the article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and took him as their example in opening the mountain and reclaiming land. after seven days of hard struggle they reclaimed some land to create paddy fields and built a pond.

inspired by this, the commune members spent several winters and springs to break up more than 2,000 cubic metres of stones and with them built a wall 2,100 metres long and three to five metres high. they carried several hundred thousand baskets of earth to build 23 "tachai"-type fields from 153 sandy plots and transformed 5,190 hillside plots into 17 hectares of paddy fields. displaying the spirit of continuous fighting and fearing no fatigue, the militia members worked several months to lead streams to build a 60,000-cubic metre reservoir, 19 ponds, and eleven canals totalling 1,700 metres in length. farmland was irrigated and the paddy fields expanded. they got a good early rice harvest this year, with the output reaching 5.2 tons per hectare.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

CPC Central Committee Greets New Central Committee of Albanian Party of Labor Headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1971)

the central committee of the communist party of china today sent a message to the central committee of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, extending warmest and most heartfelt congratulations on the successful conclusion of the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour, the election of a new central committee and the re-election of comrade enver hoxha as the first secretary of the central committee. the message reads:

tirana

the central committee of the albanian party of labour

dear comrade enver hoxha,

dear comrades,

we are glad to learn that the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour has come to a successful conclusion, that a new central committee has been elected and that comrade enver hoxha has been re-elected the first secretary of the central committee. we wish to extend our warmest and most heartfelt congratulations to comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and a close friend of the chinese people, and to the new central committee of the albanian party of labour.

we are deeply convinced that the heroic albanian people under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha will certainly accomplish with success the various fighting tasks set forth by the sixth congress of the party and win more brilliant victories in the struggle against imperialism led by the united states, modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist leading clique as its centre and the reactionaries of various countries and in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

may the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties and peoples of china and albania be everlasting exclamation

the central committee of the
communist party of china

november 8, 1971

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, at peking rally today celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour:

dear charge d'affaires ad interim comrade jovan andoni,

comrades:

today is the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious albanian party of labour. with profound proletarian revolutionary friendship we are celebrating this glorious festival together with albanian comrades-in-arms. on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese people, i extend the warmest greetings and militant proletarian salute to the albanian party of labour and the albanian people.

thirty years ago, on november 8th, 1941, the communist party of albania (the party of labour today) -- the vanguard of the working class of albania -- was founded. this is a great epoch-making event in the history of albania and a fundamental turning point in albania's workers' movement and people's revolutionary movement.

the albanian party of labour is a new-type marxist-leninist political party personally founded and nurtured by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha. over the past 30 years, the albanian party of labour has consistently combined the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete revolutionary practice of the country. it has formulated and carried out correct revolutionary lines in different historical stages of the development of revolution and led the albanian people from victory to new victory.

since its establishment, the albanian party of labour has, under the correct leadership of comrade enver hoxha, waged irreconcilable struggle against the opportunists and revisionists of all stripes. with his marxist-leninist foresight and unswerving principled spirit, comrade enver hoxha has led the party and the albanian people in their triumphant advance along the correct course and the party has been constantly consolidated and strengthened politically, ideologically and organizationally. the albanian party of labour has in the past 30 years traversed a brilliant road of struggle.

the albanian party of labour was born and has matured and grown in strength in the flames of armed struggle.

during the years of the wanton aggression by the italian and german fascists against albania, the albanian party of labour issued the great call to the people throughout the country: "freedom is not donated, but is won with blood and sacrifice". it led the people in taking up arms and embarking on the road of armed struggle; the flames of the war of resistance were raging everywhere in the cities and countryside. together with the albanian people, the people's armed forces led by the party relied on their own strength and heroically fought against the enemies, advancing wave upon wave. they

eventually chased off the aggressors on november 29, 1944 and overthrew the rule of the fascists and their lackeys, founded people's political power and set a brilliant example of a weak nation defeating a strong and a small nation defeating a big for the oppressed people and nations of the world.

after nation-wide liberation, the albanian party of labour issued the militant call "build socialism with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other", armed the whole people and at the same time constantly stepped up the revolutionization and modernization of the people's army. today the albanian people's army has become a reliable pillar in defending the victory of the revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat and smashing the menace of aggression and subversive intrigues of u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism. comrade enver hoxha said: "so long as imperialism and its lackeys exist in the world, we must not lay down the rifles from our hands." the albanian people and people's army, bearing firmly in mind comrade enver hoxha's teaching, will never forget the danger of the enemy launching a war of aggression, always maintain high vigilance and are ready at all times to deal crushing blows to any intruding enemy.

displaying the proletarian spirit of continued revolution, the albanian party of labour has persisted in the socialist revolution and waged class struggle by relying on the masses of the people. in recent years, the albanian party of labour has adopted a series of revolutionary measures to prevent capitalist restoration and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. after its fifth congress, the albanian party of labour has undertaken a revolution in ideology and culture on a wide scale and, to promote the revolutionization of party and state life, applied many more important measures. all this has enormously enhanced the socialist initiative of the masses of the people and ensured albania's continuous advance along the socialist road, making valuable contributions to enriching the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

under the leadership of the albanian party of labour, the albanian people have overcome one difficulty after another caused by the encirclement by imperialism, revisionism and reaction, and by adhering to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance and hard struggle, made brilliant achievements in various spheres of socialist construction.

following the establishment of people's regime, albania healed its war wounds rapidly, completed nationalization of industry, carried out the socialist transformation of agriculture step by step and guided the scattered and backward small peasant economy onto the broad road of collectivization. at the same time it began the national economic construction in a planned way.

the albanian people last year successfully fulfilled the fourth five-year plan for the development of the national economy and culture. in albania today, a modern industry has been set up, agriculture has been completely collectivized and electrification achieved throughout the countryside. there are marked rises in the living standards and cultural levels of the people. the state no longer collects any direct tax from the people. the semi-feudal, poor and backward country of yesterday is being built into an advanced country with socialist

industry and agriculture. this is a great, earth-shaking change.

the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour, which has just closed, elected a new central committee and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, was re-elected first secretary of the central committee. we hereby extend our warmest and most heart-felt congratulations. the congress adopted comrade enver hoxha's report on the work of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, and the instruction on the fifth five-year plan, opening still more splendid prospects of socialist revolution and construction for the albanian people. we are confident that the fraternal albanian people, who closely rally round the party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, will victoriously fulfil this great fighting task.

the albanian party of labour, which is boundlessly loyal to the people and the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, is gloriously performing its internationalist duty. it has all along held high the banner of anti-imperialist struggle. it has resolutely opposed the policies of aggression and war pursued by imperialism with the united states at its head, and firmly supported the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, firmly supported the palestinian and arab people in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggressors, firmly supported the people of other countries in asia, africa and latin america in their just struggle to win national liberation and to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, and firmly supported the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries in europe, north america and oceania. this firm stand taken by the albanian party of labour has greatly boosted the revolutionary fighting will of the world's people.

the albanian party of labour has all along held high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and waged determined and uncompromising struggle against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist leading clique as its centre. albanian comrades, defying brute force and pressure, have resolutely laid bare the features of the khrushchov-brezhnev clique as renegades and vigorously supported the struggle by the proletariat and marxist-leninist political parties and organizations in various countries, thus demonstrating their high revolutionary principledness. they have made indelible contributions to upholding the purity of marxism-leninism and enhancing the revolutionary cause of the world proletariat.

the communist party of china and the chinese people boundlessly admire the albanian party of labour and the albanian people for their heroism of daring to struggle and daring to win.

china and albania are separated by thousands of rivers and mountains but our common struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction and our common cause of socialist revolution and construction have closely linked our two parties and two peoples. we are comrades-in-arms in the same trench, dearly beloved class brothers, and revolutionary comrades advancing shoulder to shoulder. our friendship and unity are founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism;

they can stand the test and can not be broken by any force. comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, points out: "china and albania are two friendly and fraternal countries and there is no force in the world that can separate them." chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, points out: "the revolutionary friendship between the peoples of china and albania has stood the test of fierce international class struggles. the power generated by this friendship is inexhaustible and truly invincible."

in their common long revolutionary struggles, the two parties and peoples of china and albania have supported, encouraged and learned from each other. in the socialist revolution and construction and in the great proletarian cultural revolution, china has all along received powerful support and tremendous encouragement from the albanian party of labour and the albanian people. on october 25, the united nations general assembly adopted by an overwhelming majorty the resolution put forward by albania, algeria and other 21 countries for the restoration of all the lawful rights of our country in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all the organizations related to it. this is a victory for the people of the world. we would like to take this opportunity to extend our hearty thanks to the albanian party of labour, the albanian government and people. we assure our albanian comrades that no matter what may happen in the world, our two parties and two peoples will always go through storm and stress together and unite in struggle to win still greater victories.

comrades, the present international situation is excellent. the two "super-powers" of the united states and the soviet union are making trouble everywhere to subject other countries to aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying; they have compelled the people of the whole world to rise against them. the consciousness of the people of various countries is higher than ever. the struggle against imperialism and all its running dogs is developing vigorously. the three peoples of indo-china have battered the u.s. aggressors and thrown them in the mire. the revolutionary armed struggles in other parts of asia, africa and latin america continue to rise. the revolutionary mass movements in europe, north america, japan and oceania continue to advance wave upon wave. the genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations in various countries are growing in struggle. the trend of medium and small countries uniting to oppose the hegemony politics of the "super-powers" is daily developing. people want to make revolution, nations want liberation and countries want independence -- this has become the irresistible trend of history. the two super-powers of the united states and the soviet union are encircled ring upon ring by the people of the whole world; they are beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, and are declining. no matter how desperately they struggle, they absolutely cannot save themselves from their inevitable doom. in such an excellent revolutionary situation, let our two parties and peoples unite still more closely and let us unite still more closely with the genuine marxist-leninists, the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the world, carry to the end the great struggle

against imperialism with the united states as its head, modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist leading clique as its centre and reaction of all countries. final victory surely belongs to us.

long live the glorious albanian party of labour exclamation

long live the unbreakable, militant friendship between the two parties and peoples of china and albania exclamation

long live great marxism-leninism exclamation

long live comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and the close friend of the chinese people exclamation

long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation

Speech by Comrade Jovan Andoni, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Albanian Embassy in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1971)

following is the full text of speech made by comrade jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of albanian embassy in peking, on the 8th at the peking rally in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour:

dear comrade chou en-lai,

dear comrades members and alternate members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china,

dear comrades and comrades-in-arms:

today, the people of the glorious capital of the people's republic of china attend this celebration rally with profound revolutionary feelings and like the communists and people of albania, happily celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of albania (today's albanian party of labour). dear comrades, first of all, allow me to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china for organizing this rally. i would also like to thank comrade chang chun-chiao for his warm speech about our party and people. this speech is another expression of the everlasting friendship and militant unity between our two parties, two peoples and two countries.

thirty years ago, on november 8, 1941, comrade enver hoxha led the delegates representing the 200 albanian communists, in a poor district of tirana, in founding the force of the working class of our country, the communist party of albania completely loyal to the theory of marxism-leninism.

the party has inherited and further developed the fine traditions of the albanian people: their courage, mettle and indomitable spirit in the struggle to realize their goal and in overcoming difficulties, their hatred for the enemies, and unswerving faithfullness to and respect for their true friends.

the albanian party of labour was born as a fighting force in the international communist movement. in fighting against fascism, in building socialism and in the common struggle for peace and freedom of the peoples of various countries, the albanian party of labour has always advanced with the communist movement of the whole world. at all times and in all circumstances, it has gloriously performed its internationalist duty.

the party adheres to the correct line of marxism-leninism, and with daring and ingenuity led the albanian people in the war for national liberation, and led the war to victory. the party always unswervingly stood in the forefront of the albanian people's war for national liberation, and never allowed any compromise on principle and wavering before enemies. the albanian communists were always in the most dangerous places, and by their examples, encouraged all the freedom fighters.

the liberation of the country and the founding of the people's political power set forth a great and arduous new task for the party and the albanian people, that is, to carry the people's revolution through to the end and re-build the country which was ruined by war so as to enable the country to march forward along the road of socialist construction.

the party adhered to self-reliance, never for a moment departed from the marxist-leninist stand and applied marxism-leninism to the concrete conditions of our country, hence, the successful leadership over realizing step by step the programme for building socialism.

under the wise leadership of the party headed by comrade enver hoxha, albania has ended the serious backward state left over by the old society in a comparatively short historical period. it has been turned into a country with advanced industry and agriculture from a backward agricultural country with almost no industry and primitive agriculture.

in these 30 years of struggle and victory, the albanian party of labour has ensured that albania won freedom in place of enslavement, and got tractors in place of wooden ploughs and electric light in place of oil lamps, and our people became the masters of the country.

in its entire history, the albanian party of labour has waged resolute and irreconcilable struggles within the international communist movement and workers' movement against all incompatible anti-marxist manifestations, particularly against all variations and manifestations of revisionism. the albanian party of labour is among the first to rise in all its efforts to defend marxism-leninism and check khrushchov revisionism. it courageously and wisely withstood the political, economic and military threats and blockade by the soviet revisionists. the albanian party of labour has never compromised on principle or bartered away principle, nor will it do so in the future.

the albanian party of labour has taken a series of measures of revolutionization, such as to oppose bureaucracy, exercise supervision by the working class, oppose bourgeois and revisionist ideology, strive for the complete emancipation of women and further revolutionize schools. these measures have helped further raise the class consciousness of our labouring people and vigorously promoted production.

albania is dotted with factories, complexes and new and big hydro-electric power stations at the time of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour.

in less than one week, albania is able to turn out an amount of products that took the whole year of 1938 to produce. industrial production in 1975 will be more than 100 times that of 1938 and over four times that of 1960. the amount of the products turned out in the whole of 1938 will be produced within four days in 1975.

in the years under the party's leadership, the countryside has undergone a complete change. the electrification of the countryside is a great victory for the party's policy. agricultural cooperatives and state farms have become economic units on solid foundations. agricultural production last year was three times that of 1938, and that of 1975 will be three times that of 1960.

tremendous progress has been made in all fields. albania today is a country without illiterates, where the eight-year school system is universal. it is a country where commerce has been transformed into socialist commerce in the service of the people and the people enjoy free medical care.

to improve the people's well-being is the highest goal of the party. the albanian people learned on the eve of the november festival that the central committee of the albanian party of labour and the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania had decided giving old-age pensions and death benefits to agricultural cooperative members.

these victories and many other achievements filled the albanian people and their friends with joy, and all parts of the country are singing praise of the party with the most beautiful songs during the anniversary of the founding of the party.

the many successes our country achieved in socialist construction are inseparable from the enormous, generous and internationalist aid given us by the great chinese people, the glorious party of china and chairman mao tsetung himself. our people and party highly appraise this aid and will always be grateful to the chinese people, the chinese party and chairman mao tsetung.

the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese communist party and the albanian party of labour, between our two peoples and two countries have been tempered in the great struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and against modern revisionism with the soviet social-imperialist clique as its centre, and for safeguarding the purity of marxism-leninism and safeguarding the revolution and the socialist cause. such friendship and unity have developed and have been consolidated in the revolutionary storms, established on the firm basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian

internationalism and guided by our common goal and the common marxist-leninist ideological system. comrade enver hoxha, the leader of our party and people, said: "in sunny days or in times of great storms, the albanian party of labour and the communist party of china and the fraternal people of our two countries will advance shoulder to shoulder for the victory of the revolution and socialism and for safeguarding marxism-leninism and the victory of marxism-leninism."

not long ago the albanian communists and people, together with the revolutionary communists and people throughout the world, celebrated with joy and revolutionary enthusiasm the great festive day of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

we feel extremely happy that the 50th anniversary of the chinese communist party and the 30th anniversary of the albanian party of labour fall on the same year. the people of our two countries jointly celebrate these two occasions in militant revolutionary friendship.

our friendship is friendship between the people, founded by chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha, respected leaders of our two marxist-leninist parties and our two peoples. the fraternal friendship and the sincere, all-round cooperation between our two countries are shining examples in implementing the principles of proletarian internationalism, shining examples of true fraternal relations that should exist between two socialist countries, big or small. our two countries support and encourage each other. in his historic message of greetings to the fifth congress of our party, comrade mao tsetung said: "comrades, please rest assured that come what may, our two parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together."

we feel infinitely elated and inspired by the great achievements made by the people's republic of china under the leadership of the communist party of china and consistently under the illumination of marxist-leninist theory and the teachings of comrade mao tsetung. the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by chairman mao tsetung has brought about new development of the creativeness of the talented chinese people. holding aloft the banner of unity for victory of the ninth congress of the chinese communist party, rallying round the central committee of the party with chairman mao tsetung, the great marxist-leninist, as its leader, the chinese communist party members and the people of the whole country have won victories in the great movement to study and apply marxist-leninist works and chairman mao tsetung's works and on all fronts.

today, the great people's china can make large blast furnace equipment, the largest hydraulic press, water turbines for hydro-electric power stations, electronic equipment, ocean-going vessels and other modern machinery and equipment. china's success in agriculture is great, with grain and other farm produce topping the peak records in history for ten successive years.

guided by chairman mao tsetung's teachings and thinking and the principles of proletarian internationalism, the people's republic of china has consistently pursued a revolutionary and principled foreign policy.

of late the people of albania and other countries are rejoiced at restoration to the people's republic of china of all her lawful rights in the united nations. seated in the united nations, the people's republic of china will defend the rights of the people of various countries and resolutely expose the schemes of the u.s. imperialists and the soviet social-imperialists to do evils to the freedom- and peace-loving people of various countries in the world.

on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the albanian party of labour our communist party members and people celebrated another important event -- the convocation of the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour. the congress summed up the fulfilled tasks and at the same time set forth the great tasks for the future. all these tasks can certainly be fulfilled because all the working people, led and encouraged by the albanian party of labour, have fully and consciously mobilized themselves.

dear comrades:

the message of greetings to the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha sent by the central committee of the communist party of china filled us -- all the party members and people -- with joy. this message shows once again the revolutionary unanimity, militant unity and eternal friendship between our two parties, two peoples and two countries. it will inspire us in our struggle for the building up of socialism in our country and in our joint struggle in defence of and for the victory of marxism-leninism.

the development of the international situation is favourable to the revolutionary force. though imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and modern revisionism headed by soviet revisionism are making desperate efforts together, they cannot but fail time and again till their complete defeat. our two parties, two peoples and two countries will unite as one, in friendship and shoulder to shoulder, and for the ultimate triumph of marxism-leninism and the great cause of the world revolution.

long live the unbreakable internationalist friendship between our two parties and two peoples and its founders comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha exclamation

glory belongs to marxism-leninism exclamation

Communist Party Members, Workers, Peasants and Soldiers in Chinese Capital Hold Rally in Warm Celebration of 30th Anniversary of Founding of Albanian Party of Labor

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1971)

ten thousand communist party members, workers, peasants and soldiers in peking, together with albanian comrades-in-arms, held a grand rally here this afternoon in warm celebration of the glorious festival -- the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour.

integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of revolution in albania, the albanian party of labour has led the albanian people from victory to victory. with profound proletarian feelings and boundless joy, the revolutionary people in the chinese capital extend warm festival greetings and pay high revolutionary tribute to the albanian party of labour and the albanian people.

the rally was held in the great hall of the people. side by side on the rostrum were the portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. the portraits were flanked by red banners. huge streamers in the hall were inscribed with "long live the glorious albanian party of labour exclamation" "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties and the two peoples of china and albania exclamation"

attending the rally on invitation were jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim, kleo bezhani, economic counsellor, and other comrades, of the albanian embassy in peking, comrades on the albanian journalists' delegation led by comrade stefi kotmilo, albanian experts working in peking and others. the albanian comrades were greeted by stormy applause at the rally.

attending the rally were members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan and li hsien-nien; alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee chi teng-kuei, li ten-sheng and wang tung-hsing; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and second secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee; wang shu-sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of national defence; and chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; and others.

the rally was sponsored by the c.p.c. peking municipal committee. comrade wu teh presided over the rally and made an opening speech. he said: the 30 years of the albanian party of labour are 30 glorious and great years, and 30 years of continuous revolution and struggle under the banner of marxism-leninism. in the past 30 years, the albanian party of labour has led the albanian people in scoring brilliant victories in socialist revolution and

construction and in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries of various countries. We wholeheartedly wish the fraternal albanian party of labour and the heroic albanian people still greater victories in future struggle.

comrade chang chun-chiao then spoke at the rally. he said: the albanian party of labour is a new-type marxist-leninist political party personally founded and nurtured by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha. over the past 30 years, the albanian party of labour has consistently combined the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete revolutionary practice of the country. it has formulated and carried out correct revolutionary lines in different historical stages of the development of revolution and led the albanian people from victory to new victory.

comrade chang chun-chiao praised the albanian party of labour for displaying the proletarian spirit of continued revolution, persisting in the socialist revolution, waging class struggle by relying on the masses of the people and making valuable contributions to enriching the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat. he praised the albanian party of labour for consistently holding high the banner of anti-imperialist struggle, resolutely opposing the policies of aggression and war pursued by imperialism with the united states at its head and firmly supporting the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries. he praised the albanian party of labour for consistently holding high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, waging determined and uncompromising struggle against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist leading clique as its centre, and making indelible contributions to safeguarding the purity of marxism-leninism and enhancing the revolutionary cause of the world proletariat.

comrade chang chun-chiao extended warmest congratulations to the albanian party of labour on the successful closing of its sixth congress, and to comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, on his being re-elected first secretary of the central committee.

dwelling on the revolutionary friendship between the two parties and two peoples of china and albania, comrade chang chun-chiao said: no matter what may happen in the world, our two parties and two peoples will always go through storm and stress together and unite in struggle to win still greater victories.

in his speech, comrade jovan andoni gave an account of the brilliant fighting course traversed by the albanian party of labour which has grown and become strong under comrade enver hoxha's correct leadership. he said: the albanian party of labour was born as a fighting force in the international communist movement. in fighting against fascism, in building socialism and in the common struggle for peace and freedom of the peoples of various countries, the albanian party of labour has always advanced with the communist movement of the whole world. at all times and in all circumstances, it has gloriously performed its internationalist duties.

in its entire history, comrade jovan andoni continued, the albanian party of labour has waged resolute and irreconcilable struggles within the international communist movement and workers' movement against all incompatible anti-marxist manifestations, particularly against all

variations and manifestations of revisionism. the albanian party of labour has never compromised on principle or bartered away principle, nor will it do so in the future.

comrade jovan andoni said: guided by chairman mao tsetung's teachings and thinking and the principles of proletarian internationalism, the people's republic of china has consistently pursued a revolutionary and principled foreign policy.

comrade jovan andoni pointed out: the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese communist party and the albanian party of labour, between our two peoples and two countries have been tempered in the great struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and against modern revisionism with the soviet social-imperialist clique as its centre, and for safeguarding the purity of marxism-leninism and safeguarding revolution and the socialist cause. our two parties, two peoples and two countries will unite as one, in friendship and shoulder to shoulder, and for the ultimate triumph of marxism-leninism and the great cause of the world revolution.

the speeches by comrade chang chun-chiao and comrade jovan andoni were warmly applauded. after the speeches, the gathering shouted: "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

the rally ended amidst the mighty strains of "the internationale".

also present were leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li chiang, li chen, chang tsai-chien, chang chih-ming, shih shao-hua, huang tso-chen, shen chien, liu hung-hsien, wang liang-en, tien wei-hsin, ma wen-po, liu ta-yu, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung lu ying and wang kuo-chuan as well as chang shih-ta, representative of the china-albania friendship people's commune.

Celebrations in Shanghai, Shihchiachuang, Anshan and Loyang of China Mark 30th Anniversary of Founding of Albanian Party of Labor

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1971)

chinese communist party members and revolutionary people today joined albanian comrades working or studying in various parts of china in joyously celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and in hailing the success of its sixth congress.

celebrations were held in units in shanghai, shihchiachuang, anshan and loyang where albanian comrades work or study.

in shanghai, albanian comrades-in-arms were invited to banquets in celebration of the glorious festival at the no. 1 medical college, the shanghai foreign languages institute, the no. 1 knitwear mill and the shanghai piston plant this evening. leading members and communist

party members and other revolutionary people of these units paid high tribute to the immortal exploits and tremendous successes of the glorious albanian party of labour under the leadership of the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and modern revisionism with soviet revisionism as its centre, and in guiding the socialist revolution and socialist construction in albania. they pledged to learn from the heroic albanian people and always march forward with them shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle in the future.

speaking at a banquet in shanghai, representatives of albanian students and trainees said that they were very glad to celebrate the joyous occasion together with chinese comrades-in-arms. the albanian comrades described to the chinese comrades the glorious course traversed by the albanian party of labour in the past 30 years of heroic struggles in defiance of brute force, and the tremendous victories it had won. they said: the two parties and the two peoples of albania and china are the closest comrades-in-arms. this great revolutionary friendship is founded by comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. it is established on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and is developed in the course of struggle against the common enemy. therefore, it is indestructible.

the banquets at the various units were permeated with a warm atmosphere of militant friendship and unity between the two parties and the two peoples of china and albania. the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms drunk many toasts to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung, and to the lasting friendship between china and albania.

the anshan hungchi tractor plant was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity in struggle of the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms in the past two days. leading members of the party committee and the revolutionary committee and workers of the plant extended congratulations to the albanian comrades working in the plant as trainees on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and on its sixth congress. together with the albanian comrades-in-arms, they talked about the profound friendship forged by the people of china and albania on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

the anshan hungchi tractor plant, the shihchiachuang tractor accessories plant and the loyang tungfanghung tractor plant gave banquets and film shows for celebrating the albanian people's glorious festival together with the albanian trainees in their plants.

Chinese Workers Warmly Greet Albanian Party Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1971)

following is an article entitled "profound friendship, heartfelt congratulations" by the workers' commentator group of the no. 17 state cotton mill in shanghai:

on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour, the sixth congress of the party was triumphantly convened. with profound revolutionary friendship like all the people throughout china, we, communists and revolutionary workers of the no. 17 state cotton mill in shanghai, extend the warmest congratulations to the members of the albanian party of labour and the albanian people who are fighting at the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist outpost.

the albanian party of labour with the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha as its leader is a genuine marxist-leninist party, a party which has stood test in the revolutionary armed struggles and has been steeled in the struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and against imperialism and revisionism. the 30 years since the founding of the albanian party of labour are brilliant, fighting years of victories.

holding aloft consistently the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, the albanian party and people have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction, firmly supported the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world, and made important contributions to the international communist movement and the revolutionary cause of the world people. upholding the revolutionary line of marxism-leninism, and with pick in one hand and rifle in the other, the albanian party and people have crushed all the schemes and sabotage activities of internal and external class enemies, and are marching victoriously on the broad road of socialism. the nation-wide revolutionization movement in albania in recent years has greatly heightened the political consciousness of the people and promoted the vigorous development of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the albanian people have successfully fulfilled the fourth five-year plan. since the beginning of this year, they have scored tremendous achievements in the successful fulfilment of the production targets for the first year of the fifth five-year plan by unfolding a socialist emulation campaign. in these days of jubilation, we, just as the fraternal albanian people, boundlessly rejoice over all the achievements and successes of the albanian party of labour and the albanian people.

"a bosom friend afar brings a distant land near." we are closely linked with our albanian comrades-in-arms by the chinese-albanian friendship forged personally by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people. just as the great leader of the albanian people comrade enver hoxha has pointed out: "it is a friendship guided by common aims and by the same ideals. it is based on steely foundations." chairman mao has pointed out: "the revolutionary friendship between the

peoples of china and albania has stood the test of fierce international class struggles. the power generated by this friendship is inexhaustible and truly invincible." we fight shoulder to shoulder in the joint struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction; we learn from and support each other in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

not long ago, the general assembly of the united nations adopted with overwhelming majority the resolution of albania, algeria and 21 other countries on the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the u.n. and the immediate expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from the u.n. and all its organs. the governments of albania and other sponsoring countries have made an outstanding contribution in the struggle. it is an energetic support given to the just cause of our country by the albanian people and other peoples of the world, a victory of the chinese people and the world people and an ignominious defeat of u.s. imperialism.

we shall never forget the support given to us by the albanian people in our socialist revolution and socialist construction and especially in the great proletarian cultural revolution. at the crucial moment when we, the working class of shanghai, in response to the great call of chairman mao, launched the storm of "january revolution" in 1967 and waged a struggle to seize power from a handful of capitalist roaders within the party, messages and letters of support, overflowing with warmth, were sent one after another from the adriatic coast to the shore of the whangpoo river. the albanian working class enthusiastically hailed the victory won by the shanghai proletarian revolutionaries in seizing power from a handful of capitalist roaders within the party. when we read the letter of support from the workers of the stalin textile combine in tirana, we were tremendously encouraged in the struggle to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end by closely following the great leader chairman mao.

in the last few years, our contacts with the albanian comrades-in-arms have become more and more frequent. in 1967 we had the honour to extend hospitality to comrade hysni kapo, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour. later, other albanian comrades again visited our mill, bringing us the albanian people's profound friendship and valuable experience. responsible comrades of the party committee and revolutionary committee of our mill had the honour to pay a friendly visit to albania and happily met comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people. in the course of protracted joint struggle, we are keenly aware that the power generated by revolutionary unity is inexhaustible and militant friendship is most valuable.

joining the members of the albanian party of labour and the albanian people in celebrating the glorious festival of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour, the communists and broad masses of workers in our mill are determined to learn better from the revolutionary spirit and valuable experience of our albanian comrades-in-arms, incessantly consolidate and strengthen the revolutionary friendship and militant unity with the albanian working class and all the albanian people, support the world revolution with practical actions in "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war", and fight

to the end for the complete burial of imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

we warmly greet the complete success of the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour and wholeheartedly wish the albanian people still greater victories under the leadership of the party of labour.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Glorious Course, Great Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1971)

the "people's daily" publishes an editorial today entitled "glorious course, great victory" in warm celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and the complete success of its sixth congress. the full text of the editorial reads:

the whole nation of albania is in jubilation today in grand celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and the complete success of its sixth congress. with the joy of revolutionary comrades-in-arms, the chinese communists and people extend the warmest congratulations to the glorious albanian party of labour and the heroic albanian people.

the a.p.l. sixth congress is a congress holding aloft the red banner of marxism-leninism, a congress summing up the fighting experience in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and a congress to mobilize the broad masses to win new victories. comrade enver hoxha, founder of the albanian party of labour and great leader of the albanian people, made a report on the work of the party central committee at the congress. the congress formulated the principles and policies of the albanian party of labour in its future activities at home and abroad, set the task of deepening the revolutionization movement, decided on the fifth five-year plan and outlined the magnificent prospect for socialist construction. this a.p.l. congress is of great significance for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in albania and building socialism. it will be an important milestone on the road of victorious advance of the albanian people.

in his report on the work of the party central committee, comrade enver hoxha pointed out, "the thirty years of the life of the party are thirty years of glorious battles and victories, thirty years of titanic struggle and work for the creation and building of the new albania. this is the most glorious and greatest period in the long history of our people."

the albanian party of labour was born thirty years ago in the raging flames of the struggle against the fascist occupationists. there were only a few communist groups representing some 200 party members at that time. but a single spark can start a prairie fire. through armed struggle, the party with the people led by it defeated the fascist aggressors, overthrew the reactionary rule at home and established the dictatorship of the

proletariat, enabling albania to embark on the broad avenue of socialism. after thirty years of arduous struggles, the albanian party of labour has grown from small to big, weak to strong, and become today a long-tested, renowned marxist-leninist party leading the people's republic of albania. it is the leader and organizer of the albanian people in all their victories.

the albanian party of labour has gone through the 30 years by fighting heroically against the internal and external enemies, and leading the albanian people in surmounting countless difficulties and obstacles. defying brute force, daring to fight and displaying the dauntless proletarian revolutionary spirit, it has made valuable contributions to the revolutionary cause of the people the world over. its fighting course has written a glorious chapter in the history of the international communist movement.

the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha has waged an uncompromising struggle against opportunism and revisionism in order to defend marxism-leninism and displayed a high degree of adherence to principle. it has taken a clear-cut stand and performed immortal merits in the great polemics between the two lines in the contemporary international communist movement and in the historic struggle against modern revisionism with soviet revisionism as its centre.

integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the revolutionary practice of the country, the albanian party of labour has acquired abundant experience in socialist revolution and socialist construction. upholding firmly the dictatorship of the proletariat and the policy of self-reliance in building socialism, it has led the albanian people, working with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other, to turn the poor and backward country of the past into a thriving socialist state. it has adopted in recent years a series of revolutionization measures which help raise the socialist consciousness of the masses of the people greatly, enhance the progress of socialist construction, and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. people's albania, the great beacon of socialism in europe, is shining more brightly.

the albanian party of labour upholds proletarian internationalism, resolutely opposes the policies of aggression and war of u.s. imperialism, resolutely supports the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed peoples and nations of the world and resolutely supports all just struggles for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and against power politics of the superpowers. the relations of the people's republic of albania with other countries have developed steadily and her international prestige has risen daily.

the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao has pointed out: "'a bosom friend afar brings a distant land near.' china and albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked. we are your true friends and comrades. and you are ours."

the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and albanian parties and peoples, forged personally by the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao and the

great leader of the albanian people comrade enver hoxha and founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, has stood a long test and is unbreakable. we have always supported and encouraged each other in the struggle against u.s.-led imperialism, modern revisionism with soviet revisionism as its centre and the reactionaries of various countries. come what may in the world in the days to come, the two parties and peoples of china and albania will forever fight shoulder to shoulder and advance hand in hand exclamation

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Visits Tachai

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Nov. 8, 1971)

the albanian journalists' delegation led by stefi kotmilo, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "rruga e partise", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, left for peking by train today after a visit to the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county of north china's shansi province. the delegation was accompanied by an wen-yi and yao ke-fu of the "people's daily".

thoma nage, correspondent of the albanian paper "zeri i popullit" in peking, accompanied the delegation on its visit to tachai.

upon their arrival and departure, the albanian comrades-in-arms were welcomed and seen off at the railway station by chen yung-kuei, secretary of the shansi provincial committee of the communist party of china and secretary of the c.p.c. tachai brigade party branch, and leading members of the c.p.c. hsiyang county committee, the c.p.c. tachai commune committee and the "shansi daily".

accompanied by chen yung-kuei and others, the delegation visited the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, the houchuang production brigade and other farming units in hsiyang county, a county-run agricultural farm and a reservoir. wherever they went, the albanian comrades-in-arms were accorded a warm welcome by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the albanian comrades-in-arms arrived at the tachai brigade on november 6. chen yung-kuei gave a banquet in their honour that evening. chen yung-kuei and stefi kotmilo made heart-warming speeches at the banquet which was alive with expressions of the profound militant friendship between the people of china and albania.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Foreign Minister Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1971)

hla han, minister for foreign affairs of the union of burma, has extended sincere felicitations on the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the united nations in his message to chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chi peng-fei,
acting minister for foreign affairs,

government of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the historic occasion of the restoration of its lawful rights to the people's republic of china in the united nations i wish, on behalf of the government of the union of burma and the burmese people, to extend our sincere felicitations to your excellency and through you to the government of the people's republic of china and to the chinese people.

colonel hla han,
minister for foreign affairs
of the union of burma.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Most Warmly Greet National Day of Kingdom of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1971)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, extending warmest congratulations on the 18th anniversary of the national day of the kingdom of cambodia. the message reads:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia,

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the national day of the kingdom of cambodia, we wish to express, on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, our warmest congratulations to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and to the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union and the fraternal cambodian people.

under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, the heroic cambodian people have all along resolutely opposed the u.s. imperialist aggression and interference and waged unremitting struggles for the defence of national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity. after the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat staged by the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique at the instigation of u.s. imperialism, the cambodian people, united closely under the brilliant banner of the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as the chairman, resolutely took up arms and vigorously waged the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. in the past year and more, fighting valiantly with common hatred for the enemy, the patriotic armed forces and people of cambodia have won splendid victories in various battlefields. at present the liberated areas in cambodia are being steadily consolidated and expanded, the people's political power has been set up on an extensive scale at different levels, and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia are growing stronger and stronger through fighting and have become an invincible force. the royal government of national union is winning recognition and support from an increasing number of countries. the great victories won by the cambodian people have greatly encouraged the oppressed nations and peoples throughout the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism.

u.s. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat. it is still trying by every possible means to prop up the tottering lon nol-sirik matak puppet regime and pushing the "khmerization" of its war of aggression against cambodia. however, the total defeat of the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in cambodia and in the whole of indochina is a foregone conclusion. we are deeply convinced that the heroic cambodian people, who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the heroic vietnamese and laotian peoples and advancing from victory to victory and who are redoubling their efforts, will certainly thoroughly defeat the u.s. aggressors and their phnompenh lackeys and win the complete independence and liberation of their fatherland.

in their struggle against u.s. imperialism, the chinese and cambodian peoples have always sympathized with and supported and assisted each other. the fraternal friendship and militant unity between china and cambodia are unbreakable. following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, the chinese people pledge themselves to provide powerful backing to the cambodian people and firmly support them in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory.

tung pi-wu
vice-chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

november 8, 1971

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Heroic Cambodian People Are Bound to Triumph

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "the heroic cambodian people are bound to triumph", warmly greeting the 18th anniversary of the national day of the kingdom of cambodia. the full text of the editorial reads:

today is the 18th anniversary of the national day of the kingdom of cambodia. with sincere, friendly feelings, the chinese people warmly congratulate the fraternal cambodian people on their glorious festival and their splendid victories in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

for the independence of their motherland and for national liberation, the cambodian people had waged protracted and tenacious struggles against french colonialism and japanese imperialism. after the independence of cambodia, the cambodian people, under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, have carried on a resolute struggle against the subversion, aggression and sabotage by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the government of the kingdom of cambodia led by samdech sihanouk has consistently pursued a policy of peace, neutrality, independence and non-alignment, resolutely safeguarded cambodia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and vigorously supported the national-independence movement of asian and african countries, thereby making an important contribution to the common cause of the world people in the struggle against imperialism.

in march last year, u.s. imperialism flagrantly engineered the reactionary coup d'etat of the lon nol-sirik matak clique and then launched a large-scale armed aggression against cambodia in a futile attempt to turn that country into its colony. however the u.s. aggressor has lifted a rock only to drop it on its own feet. in response to the call of the national united front of cambodia with samdech sihanouk as chairman, the heroic cambodian people have dauntlessly taken up arms in resistance and waged a vigorous war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. after fighting valiantly in the last one year and more, the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people have liberated eight tenths of their territory with seven tenths of the population and have extensively set up people's power in the liberated zone. the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces have grown from small to big and emerged ever stronger in the course of fighting. the royal government of national union of cambodia enjoys warm backing from the people at home and extensive support from abroad. the swift and vigorous development and the enormous victories of the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have set for the oppressed people and nations throughout the world a shining example that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." facts have eloquently proved that no force on earth can strangle the cause of national independence of cambodia and that the cambodian people are invincible.

at present, the revolutionary situation in the whole of indochina is excellent. holding aloft the banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the heroic cambodian, vietnamese and lao peoples are fighting in unity, supporting each other and advancing from victory to victory, throwing the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys into an increasingly serious predicament in indochina. not reconciled to its defeat, u.s. imperialism is struggling desperately and stepping up its aggressive scheme of using indochinese to fight indochinese in an attempt to avert utter defeat by means of the so-called "vietnamization", "khmerization" and "laotianization" of the war. however, all the efforts of u.s. imperialism are futile. the destiny of cambodia can be determined only by the cambodian people, and the destiny of indochina can be determined only by the indochinese peoples. the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people have made up their minds long ago to unite with the vietnamese and lao peoples and carry the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to complete victory. the u.s. aggressors must withdraw from cambodia and the whole of indochina rapidly, completely and unconditionally. otherwise, they are bound to meet with an even more ignominious defeat.

the peoples of china and cambodia are close comrades-in-arms in the struggle against u.s. imperialism. the militant unity and friendly cooperation between our two peoples have been daily consolidated and developed in the common struggle. following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, the chinese people pledge to be the powerful backing for the cambodian people in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we firmly believe that the beautiful land of cambodia will be completely liberated eventually and that final victory certainly belongs to the heroic cambodian people.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in France for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 7, 1971)

the chinese table tennis team arrived here this afternoon from yugoslavia for a friendly visit at the invitation of the french table tennis federation.

the team led by sung sheng-wu, its head, and lu ming-jung, its deputy head, was welcomed at the airport by duclos, president of french table tennis federation, roesch, national technical director of the federation, brautschen, national administrative director of the federation, j. secretin, table tennis champion in france, and others.

tien chih-tung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and cultural counsellor yu meng-hsin were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana Government Trade Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1971)

the trade mission of the government of the co-operative republic of guyana led by david a. singh, minister of trade, arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china on invitation. madame singh, wife of the guyana minister who has come with the mission on its visit, arrived by the same plane.

welcoming the distinguished guyana guests at the airport were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned including chen mu-hua and lin tse-sheng.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and guyana. thousands of revolutionary people gathered at the airport to extend a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from latin america. the welcoming crowds held streamers inscribed with "salute to the guyana people exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and guyana exclamation" "we firmly support the people of guyana in their struggle to safeguard national independence exclamation" "we firmly support the people of various latin american countries in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" and other slogans. when minister singh walked round to meet the welcoming crowds, people beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and colourful scarves and enthusiastically shouted slogans to express the friendly feelings of the chinese people for the people of guyana and the rest of latin america.

also present at peking airport to welcome the delegation were jesus barreiro gonzalez, cuban ambassador to china, and sergio silva p. counsellor of the chilean embassy in peking.

tu yung-hsi, a leading member of a department concerned under the ministry of foreign trade, who had specially gone to kwangchow to welcome the delegation, arrived here by the same plane.

the guyana government trade mission arrived in kwangchow on november 6. in the evening, chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and director of china's export commodities fair, gave a banquet to welcome the mission. it visited in kwangchow the site of the national institute of peasant movement sponsored by chairman mao in 1926. it also visited china's 1971 autumn export commodities fair and the tali people's commune in nanhai county.

upon their arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the trade mission was welcomed and seen off at the airport by chen yu and chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade and deputy director of china's export commodities fair.

CHINA AND ITALY

Former Italian Vice Premier Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1971)

pietro nenni, former vice-premier, former foreign minister and life senator of italy, and his party arrived here from shanghai by air this afternoon at the invitation of the chinese government.

they were greeted at the airport by li yao-wen, chinese vice-foreign minister, chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, hsieh fu-min, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of other departments concerned including hsiang chien and hsiao te.

also present were antonino restivo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the italian embassy here, and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

hu shu-tu, leading member of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and mrs. restivo, wife of the charge d'affaires a.i. of the italian embassy here, who had made a special trip to shanghai to greet pietro nenni and his party, arrived here by the same plane.

Kuo Mo-jo Gives Banquet in Honor of Pietro Nenni

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of pietro nenni, former vice-premier, former foreign minister and life senator of italy, and his party.

antonino restivo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the italian embassy in peking, mrs. restivo, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy were among the guests at the banquet.

n.p.c. standing committee vice-chairman kuo mo-jo proposed a toast at the banquet. on behalf of the chinese government, he extended a warm welcome to mr. nenni on his visit to china.

kuo mo-jo said: mr. nenni has over the years consistently worked for the benefit of the friendship between the people of china and italy and the development of the relations between the two countries. we thank mr. nenni and appreciate the efforts he made when he was the foreign minister of italy to promote the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and italy.

he said: the relations between china and italy have made good progress since the two countries established

diplomatic relations a year ago. exchanges in the economic, trade and cultural fields have increased.

kuo mo-jo expressed the conviction that with the exchange of visits the friendship between the people of china and italy would grow constantly and the relations between the two countries would make further progress.

mr. nenni in his toast thanked the chinese government for inviting him to visit china. he pointed out: a profound friendship has long existed between the italian and chinese people. a year ago italy established diplomatic relations with china and recently minister pai hsiang-kuo and minister zagari signed the first trade and payment agreement between the governments of the two countries.

he added: the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations and the security council marked the beginning of a new political stage in the world. the chinese and italian people have common interests and they will make joint efforts for world peace, for the independence of the peoples of various countries, and against interference in the affairs of small nations by big powers, particularly the interference by big powers in the third world.

present at the banquet were li yao-wen, vice-foreign minister; chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; hsieh fu-min, chi fang and hu yu-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of other organizations concerned hsiang chien, yu li-chun, hu shu-tu, tang hai-kuang and hsiao te.

before the banquet, n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo and vice-minister li yao-wen met and had a friendly conversation with mr. pietro nenni and members of his party. antonino restivo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the italian embassy here, and his wife were present during the meeting.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepal-China Friendship Association Celebrates Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Nov. 6, 1971)

the nepal-china friendship association held a meeting at the city hall here yesterday to warmly celebrate the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations.

kirti nidhi bista, prime minister of the government of the kingdom of nepal, attended and spoke at the meeting. he said, "i congratulate the chinese people, their great leader chairman mao and the chinese government on behalf of all the nepalese people." he said, "china is a country friendly to us, a very good neighbour and our relations are very good, very good indeed, and this is beneficial to both countries."

the meeting was presided over by poorna bahadur, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association. he said at the meeting, "the support extended to the people's republic of china by an overwhelming majority of votes in the u.n. general assembly is a defeat for imperialism and a victory in favour of world peace." bahadur demanded the withdrawal of u.s. troops and military bases from taiwan and its surrounding areas.

siddhi charan shrestha, chairman of the nepal peace council, said, "although the chiang kai-shek clique has been expelled from the united nations, certain elements are still talking about 'an independent taiwan' or 'the status of taiwan remains to be determined', etc." he stressed that taiwan is an inalienable part of the people's republic of china.

wang tse, chinese ambassador to the kingdom of nepal, also spoke at the meeting. he said, "nepal is a co-sponsor of the 23-country u.n. resolution. his majesty king mahendra, his majesty's government and the nepalese people have consistently advocated the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique therefrom. i take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, heartfelt thanks to his majesty king mahendra, his majesty's government and the nepalese people for their valuable support."

the meeting was also addressed by gopal das shrestha, chairman of the nepal journalists' association; jyan bahadur newa, prominent public figure of lalitpur; kaisher bahadur, distinguished scholar and former nepalese ambassador to china; krishna chandra pradhan, vice-chairman of the nepalese committee for afro-asian solidarity; prem bahadur kansakar, vice-chairman of the nepal-china friendship association; ganeshman shrestha, chairman of the kathmandu city panchayat; pamfa limbu, girl student of the tribhuvan university.

the meeting was attended by over 700 people including high-ranking officials of the nepalese government, noted public figures and representatives of various circles of kathmandu. diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to nepal also attended the meeting.

also present were representatives of the chinese technician teams working in nepal and staff members of the chinese embassy here.

chinese films were shown after the meeting.

the all nepal national independent students union held a mass rally here on november 4 to celebrate the restoration to china of all her lawful rights in the united nations. a resolution adopted at the rally said this is a great victory of the foreign policy of china.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice Minister Han Nien-lung Meet Second Visiting Group of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with all the members of the second visiting group to china of the democratic people's republic of korea here this evening. leader of the visiting group is han wal ryong, a bureau director of the korean state scientific and technical commission, and deputy leader is kim song som, a section chief of the ministry of commerce.

present on the occasion were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and choi bong chol, first secretary of the korean embassy here.

also present were leading members and staff members of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and departments concerned chou jung-kuo, ti wen-wei, tsao ke-chiang, li chuan-chung, hsu chung-ching and chiang cheng-tsai.

Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 8, 1971)

the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea led by sin in ha, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations of the democratic people's republic of korea, wound up its performance tour of shanghai and left the city for hangchow by special train this morning.

the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the railway station by hsu ching-hsien, secretary of the shanghai municipal committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai and other organizations concerned chin tsu-min, feng kuo-chu, hsu hai-tao, chang chen and chang chen-ya, as well as more than 1,000 revolutionary literary and art workers and other revolutionary people.

the troupe gave in shanghai seven performances of the revolutionary opera "the sea of blood" which were warmly welcomed and praised by an aggregate audience of more than 80,000 people. during their stay in shanghai, the korean comrades-in-arms visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, factories and the shanghai school of dancing and saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl".

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception on the evening of november 7, to congratulate the troupe on its successful performances. hsu ching-hsien and sin in ha made enthusiastic speeches at the reception. on behalf of the people of shanghai, comrade hsu ching-hsien thanked the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea which, he said, had brought the profound revolutionary friendship of the korean people and provided the literary and art workers of shanghai with a good opportunity to learn from the outstanding revolutionary korean art. he wished the korean artistes new successes in the creation and performances of the revolutionary art.

comrade hsu ching-hsien said: just like the people in the other parts of the country, the shanghai people will always unite with the heroic korean people in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

troupe leader sin in ha praised the shanghai people and literary and art workers for their achievements in revolution and construction. he said: korea and china are closely related like the lips and the teeth, and are comrades-in-arms and brothers going through thick and thin together in the struggle against their common enemies. this friendship and unity will be further strengthened and developed in the struggles against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for victory in the great cause of socialism and communism.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1971)

the pakistan delegation left here for home by special plane this morning after a friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, and leading members of departments concerned including kuang jen-nung, pan yen, chu pei-chang, liu chun, chai cheng-wen, ting kuo-yu, han nsu, chang ying and chu chuan-hsien.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was also at the airport.

the national flags of china and pakistan fluttered over peking airport today. as z.a. bhutto, air marshal a. rahim khan, sultan m. khan and other distinguished pakistan guests reached the airport and bade farewell to the crowds, several thousand revolutionary people and p.l.a. commanders and fighters beat drums and gongs, waved national flags of china and pakistan and warmly shouted slogans. the crowds carried huge streamers inscribed with "firmly support the struggle of the pakistan people to safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression and intervention exclamation" and other slogans. the distinguished guests repeatedly waved

to the people in acknowledgement. the airport was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the chinese and pakistan people.

also at the airport were k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy here, and a.k. hamarani, head of the pakistan table tennis delegation to the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Delegation of Philippine Insurance and Banking Executive Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1971)

the ten-member delegation of the philippine insurance and banking executive group left here for home via kwangchow by air today.

the delegation came to china for a visit on november 1. after attending china's 1971 autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow, it toured shanghai and peking.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

China Dance Drama Troupe Gives Premiere in Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Sarajevo, Nov. 7, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe gave its premiere in yugoslavia yesterday evening at the "skenderija" cultural centre of sarajevo, capital of the republic of bosnia and herzegovina. the chinese modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" and the piano concerto "the yellow river" presented by the troupe were warmly welcomed by some 3,000 yugoslav spectators.

the performance was attended by hamdija pozderac, member of the yugoslav federal presidential council and president of the assembly of the republic of bosnia and herzegovina, refik hukic, president of the chamber of education and culture of the assembly of the republic of bosnia and herzegovina, sreten lopandic and marko sunjic, vice-presidents of the executive council of the republic, dzemal muminagic and ivan fogl, mayor and vice-mayor of sarajevo city.

oto denes, responsible member of the yugoslav federal institute for international scientific, technical, cultural and education cooperation, specially came to sarajevo from belgrade to see the performance.

the yugoslav friends were accompanied by tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, and chou chiu-yeh, head of the chinese troupe.

before the performance, vlasko vbavic, president of the managerial council of the people's theatre in sarajevo, and chou chiu-yeh made speeches.

in his speech, v, vbavic extended cordial welcome to the china dance drama troupe on benalf of the people and literary and art workers of sarajevo city and wished the chinese art workers complete success in their performances in sarajevo. he said, "i am convinced that the visit of outstanding chinese artists to our country and our city will make an important contribution to the strengthening and development not only of the cultural ties between the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and the people's republic of china, but also of other ties between our two sides on the basis of extensive wishes and interests." he also expressed warm congratulations on the restoration to china of all her lawful rights in the united nations.

in the name of the china dance drama troupe, chou chiu-yeh, head of the troupe, expressed heartfelt thanks to the yugoslav friends for their enthusiastic and friendly reception. he said, "a long-standing friendship exists between the chinese and yugoslav peoples. we are convinced that the current performance tour will further promote the mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples." chou chiu-yeh thanked the yugoslav government and people for their efforts and valuable support in the just struggle for the restoration to china of all her lawful rights in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique.

during the performance, the spectators warmly applauded repeatedly. at the end of the performance, the people's theatre, "skenderija" cultural centre and other units in sarajevo presented baskets of flowers to the chinese artists.

oto denes went to the backstage to warmly congratulate the chinese artists on their success.

after arriving in sarajevo on november 2, the china dance drama troupe laid a wreath at the martyrs' cemetery in mostar and visited local factories. the chinese guests had cordial and friendly talks with the workers there.

on its way to sarajevo from belgrade, the troupe stopped over at vlasenica city and was warmly welcomed by the local responsible personages and miners. the chinese artists had a cordial get-together with the miners.

mayor of sarajevo dzemal muminagic gave a reception for the troupe yesterday.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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CENTRALIZED LEADERSHIP

Strengthen Regard for the Party, Voluntarily Uphold Centralized Party Leadership

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 11, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking) Members of the Party committee of a certain artillery regiment of the Nanking Military Region of the PLA, by conscientiously studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and by voluntarily upholding the Party's centralized leadership, have guaranteed the better implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Guided by the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," this regimental Party committee regularly organizes its members to study the brilliant ideas of Party building of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao, vigorously criticizes the wrecking of Party leadership by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers and their crime of sabotaging Party unity, and enables the "squad members" to further strengthen their regard for the Party and pay attention everywhere to the upholding of the centralized leadership of the Party.

At the beginning of this year, the Party committee decided to send three work groups jointly organized by headquarters, political and logistics departments to visit severally the different companies to carry out investigation and study and to sum up the experience of the development of the company. After a meeting of the Party committee was held, comrades at the headquarters felt that they were short-handed and suggested to a standing committee member of the Party committee, who was also regimental chief of staff, not to transfer comrades from headquarters and send them to the joint work groups. This standing committee member patiently explained to everyone "the decision for sending joint groups organized by headquarters, political and logistics departments already has been passed by the Party committee and we must consciously abide by the decision. If there is any difficulty we should find some means of overcoming it." Studying together with everyone, he made rational arrangements for work at the headquarters, and he was able not only to carry

out the Party's decision in full, but also to guarantee the completion of other important tasks as well.

This regimental Party committee deeply realizes that in order to strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party, it is necessary to work in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought and to achieve unified thinking, policies, plans command and action on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Each time in the discussion of a problem, the Party committee invariably leads everybody to take Chairman Mao's teaching as a pointer, to carry out concrete analysis of relevant facts and to unify the thinking of all with Mao Tse-tung's thought before making a decision.

Once, in order to make a correct judgment on the condition of the 6th company, the principal leading member of the Party committee went with several standing committee and committee members deep into the 6th company to conduct investigation and study. Using the one dividing into two concept, they carried out a concrete analysis of the situation in this company and discovered that this company, by bearing in mind problems in class struggle and line struggle in its study of the philosophical writings of Chairman Mao, had not only exposed contradictions but also better resolved contradictions and made a big gain in strengthening company development. They summed up this condition in a report to the Party committee and the thinking of everyone very quickly became unified. The Party committee summed up and popularized this experience of the 6th company in the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical writings to further push forward the development of the mass movement to learn Mao Tse-tung's thought in the regiment.

In accordance with the great teaching of Chairman Mao, "Unite to win still greater victories," members of this regimental Party committee regard the strengthening of unity as an important guarantee for putting into effect centralized Party leadership and perseveringly carry out close coordination and mutual support under the collective leadership of the Party committee. There was a time when the upper level made dispositions for several tasks at once. When making work arrangement the members of the Party committee, proceeding from the over-all situation and after conscientious study, unified planning and arrangement, passed a resolution calling for half a day of study and half a day of military training. After the decision was made, aside from leaving a standing committee member behind to attend to day-to-day work, the secretary of the Party committee and the other standing committee members went deep into the companies to carry out work. Owing to the coordinated efforts of the Party committee members, the line education and the military training of the unit was carried out in a vigorous and practical manner.

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(NCNA dispatch from Sining) The secretary and the deputy secretaries of the CCP Lotu Hsien Committee in Tsinghai Province, setting the pace in strengthening regard for the Party and upholding the centralized leadership of the Party, have enabled the "squad members" of the Party committee

to become unified on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought and led the people of the whole hsien in victorious advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

From practice, the CCP Lotus Hsien Committee realized that in order to lead the people of the whole hsien to change the face of Lotu as quickly as possible, the key lay in strengthening centralized leadership under the Party, resolutely carrying out work in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought and in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In order to achieve that, the principal and deputy "squad leaders" must set themselves up as examples, set the pace in strengthening regard for the Party and uphold centralized leadership of the Party. First they must correctly understand and deal with the relationship between the secretary and the committee members. In work, they must not be afraid to shoulder heavy loads, to assume more responsibilities, to respect and modestly listen to the views of the committee members and to maintain the system of collective leadership.

Once a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee made a suggestion for developing the pig breeding industry in the hsien on an extensive scale. Prior to that he had also exchanged ideas with the secretary and unified thinking was achieved. However, they did not pass their idea for review to the hsien Party committee for implementation, but brought it up at a meeting of the hsien Party committee for discussion and to obtain the views of everybody. Some of the members felt they did not understand the situation and had no confidence. The hsien Party committee thereupon organized everybody to go to the basic level for investigation and study, summed up the experience of several of the communes and brigades which were better in pig breeding and after that reconvened the hsien Party committee meeting for discussion. In the discussion, everybody was organized to make a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's directives on the development of the pig breeding industry as well as the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development." After adequate consultations, everybody realized that as long as the hsien Party committee would strengthen leadership organizationally and adopt effective measures, the pig breeding industry in Lotu could be developed very rapidly. Thereupon the hsien Party committee passed a resolution and drew up concrete measures for pushing forward the development of the pig breeding industry in the whole hsien.

The principal and deputy "squad leaders" of the CCP Lotu Hsien Committee have been setting the pace in obeying Party discipline and submitting themselves to Party decisions. When their own ideas are negated, they gladly submit themselves to the decision taken by the majority. One day the hsien Party committee discussed the problem of a cadre who had made mistakes. One of the deputy secretaries thought that the cadre should be severely dealt with, but the majority of the cadres did not share his opinion as they felt that the treatment was too harsh. This secretary made a study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "To take warning from the past in order to be more careful in the future" and "To treat the illness in order to save the patient," and realized that the view of most of the cadres was consistent with Chairman Mao's teachings and the policy

for cadres. So he agreed with the view of the majority and gladly submitted himself to the decision adopted by the majority.

The CCP Lotu Hsien Committee realizes that only by conscientiously remolding world outlook can one really uphold the centralized leadership of the Party firmly. The Party secretary of this hsien was already a hsien secretary before the great proletarian cultural revolution, and because he had not consciously remolded his world outlook, he always thought he was smarter than other people were, had things his own way and never listened to the views of others. Consequently he was unable to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line properly and made mistakes. Since becoming secretary of the new hsien Party committee, he has drawn on the experience of past mistakes, set a strict demand on himself, studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought diligently, remolded his world outlook conscientiously, modestly listened to the opinions of everyone, and consciously upheld the centralized leadership of the Party. Once while the hsien Party committee was discussing the agricultural production plan for the whole hsien, one of the committee members expressed a contradictory view which made him feel "unhappy." However, he at once realized that it was his selfish thought making trouble, and quickly made a self-criticism as well as encouraged all to express their views fully. He also went together with the other members deep into the front line of the three great revolutionary struggles for investigation and study and drew up a more practical plan for agricultural production.

Under the leadership and influence of the principal and deputy "squad leaders," the squad members of the CCP Lotu Hsien Committee are able to more consciously uphold centralized leadership of the Party, and to subordinate their actions and work in the sphere of work allocation under the collective leadership of the Party committee. Once, a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee went to a point of Hoerhtz'u production brigade belonging to Lichia commune to settle down and work. He found out that this brigade had not properly persevered in the socialist orientation, and thought of helping this production brigade to develop a penetrating "strike-one, three-opposing" movement. He did not make the decision all by himself, but presented a report to the commune Party committee and the hsien Party committee to which this production brigade belonged. With the support of the hsien Party committee, he and the cadres of the production brigade mobilized the masses, and carried out ideological and organizational reconstruction within the leading body of the production brigade with very good results.

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INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Party Committee of Hupeh Steel Works Selects Tutors from Among Workers To Help the Workers Study Chairman Mao's Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 7, 1971)

(NCNA Hupeh, November 6) To meet the needs of the broad masses of workers for the study of Chairman Mao's works, the Party committee of Hupeh Steel Works, adopting the method of making "soldiers teach one another," selects a group of tutors for the study of Chairman Mao's works from among the workers, and charges them with the task of helping the other workers in their study. At present, each of the more than one thousand workers' study groups in the whole plant has its tutor and the workshops and the headquarters of this works have their tutoring groups, forming a network of tutoring which extends from the basic level to the top level of this works. This gives a great impetus to the development of the mass movement of the study of Chairman Mao's works throughout this steel works.

Inspired by the spirit of the 2nd plenary session of the Party's 9th Central Committee, the workers and cadres of this steel works further raised their consciousness in studying Chairman Mao's works. Their enthusiasm for study soared. But some illiterate old workers met with difficulties in studying Chairman Mao's works and asked for tutoring. A small number of workers did not carry out study in relation to their actual problems so that they scored poor results, and they also asked for tutoring.

In deference to the views and requests of the workers, the Party committee of this works decided to set up a tutoring team. Where could we get tutors? The Party committee oriented itself toward the masses and decided to select from among them a number of workers who related theory with reality, maintained close ties with the masses and were capable of doing tutoring, and gave them the job of tutoring in the study of Chairman Mao's works. This proposal of the Party committee won the support of the broad masses of workers. A network of tutoring in study was set up very quickly.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "To be good teachers, we must first be good pupils," the worker tutors of this steel works imposed stern demands on themselves, set an example for doing everything, diligently studied Chairman Mao's works and made strenuous efforts to remold their world outlook. No matter how busy production was and how heavy the tasks were, worker tutor Miao Kuo-sheng perseveringly took the lead in studying Chairman Mao's works, fighting against self-interest and repudiating revisionism, and writing notes on the things learned in the course of study. He perseveringly used Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide the three great revolutionary struggles and vigorously carried out technical innovation through self-reliance, scoring great results in this concern. The workers said: "Teacher Miao goes in the fore to study and apply Chairman Mao's works, setting an example for us. He is a good example for us to follow."

The worker tutors of this works perseveringly uphold the revolutionary style of relating theory to reality in study. They help the masses study Chairman Mao's works by adopting various means with reference to the problems existing among the masses. When helping the masses in their study, they give tutoring concretely with reference to the realities of the current class struggle at home and abroad, the problems of the struggle for production in this works and the actual ideological condition of the masses. These tutors know more clearly the ideological condition of the masses so that in the course of helping the masses in the study, they can give the masses the needed help to solve their problems.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, a young worker of the heat treatment workshop made a mistake because he had been hoodwinked by the class enemy and influenced by the ultra-"Left" thought-trend. During the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, the masses sent him a big-character poster for the purpose of helping him correct his mistake. He was resentful of this at first. To help him raise his consciousness of the class struggle and the line struggle, tutor Liu Shao-ch'ing got together with him to study Chairman Mao's teaching about "one dividing into two," which made him understand that the point was not that he did not make a mistake but that he did not see his mistake. After receiving patient help repeatedly from the tutor, this young worker greatly raised his consciousness of the class struggle and the line struggle and took the initiative in examining his mistake. After the consolidation of the Communist Youth League, he was selected to be leader of a League group.

Some workers fell into blindness, were contented with the results achieved and only thought of preserving their advanced status after they had made some achievements in their work. Upon discovering this problem, the tutors organized them to study Chairman Mao's philosophical ideas, enabling them to see the interchangeability between achievements and shortcomings, between being correct and making mistakes and between the advanced and the backward under certain conditions. If one takes the achievements like a burden, one will stand still; likewise, an advanced unit will change into one lagging behind. After study, the workers continuously fought against arrogance and broke complacency. The advanced became more advanced, the backward changed into the advanced. They forged ahead continuously on the road of sustained revolution.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The most fundamental method of work which all Communists must firmly bear in mind is to determine our working policies according to actual conditions," and with reference to the actual conditions of the varying cultural levels and ideological levels among the workers, the worker tutors of this steel works pay attention to achieving three combinations while doing tutoring work: These are the combination of theoretical study with cultural study, the combination of teaching with the current actual conditions; and the combination of group tutoring with individual tutoring. This method effectively solves the problems the workers meet with in the course of study.

In doing tutoring work, old worker and Communist T'u Kuang-ch'eng saw that some old workers had difficulties in studying Chairman Mao's works because they were illiterate. Accordingly, he actively organized the illiterate old workers of the workshops to hold literacy classes during their spare time. They read Chairman Mao's works and learned culture simultaneously in these classes. Many of the old workers who were formerly illiterate can now study some of Chairman Mao's basic viewpoints.

To do a better job of tutoring, the Party committee of this steel works vigorously strengthens organizational leadership over the tutors and makes strenuous efforts to train them and raise their level. It makes arrangements for assisting the masses of workers in study and sets up a system requiring examination of the work done and summing up of experience. Its secretary personally gives lessons to the tutors, telling them his experience in the study, imposing demands on them, suggesting methods to them, and examining their tutoring work. The Party organizations at all levels of the steel works often call the tutors together to study the questions of study carried out by the masses.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

Develop Our Country's Light Industry with Greater, Faster, Better, and More Economical Results

by

Writing Team, Ministry of Light Industry

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 6, 1971)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the broad masses of revolutionary staff and workers on our country's light industrial front, raising high the brilliant banner of "The Constitution of Anshan Steel Company," have launched in a deep-going manner the mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," and grasped revolution and promoted production, resulting in a situation of prosperity and vigor everywhere. From the founding of the People's Republic of China to 1970, the output of various major light industrial products has shown increases of several times or several scores of times, their designs and varieties have incessantly increased and their quality notably improved. We have also gone from nothing to something in developing a number of new industrial departments and turning out many products which were originally lacking. Along the coastal areas and particularly in the hinterland areas, we have built a number of light industrial enterprises, changing the irrational distribution of industrial production inherited from the old China.

As a result of the development of light industry, the people's livelihood has been gradually improved in our country, the market is prosperous, foreign trade is expanding, and capital funds are being accumulated for socialist construction.

The great leader Chairman Mao combines the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with our country's practice in socialist revolution and socialist construction. In his brilliant works, "On the Ten Great Relationships" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," he pointed out the road for victorious advance in developing our country's industries, including the development of light industry.

Political swindlers of the like of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i have all along opposed the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better, and more economical results in building socialism," a line personally formulated by Chairman Mao, in an attempt to sabotage our country's light industrial development.

Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Heavy Industry, Light Industry, and Agriculture

The question of correctly handling the relationship between heavy industry, light industry and agriculture is a question of which road for socialist industrialization.

On the question of developing heavy industry, light industry and agriculture, there has always existed two basically opposite lines.

One is Chairman Mao's line of construction for greater, faster, better and more economical results. It is this: Subject to the premise of taking heavy industry as the center, we develop heavy industry by means of widely developing certain kinds of light industry and agricultural undertakings.

The other is a line of smaller, slower, inferior and more expensive result, that is, to develop heavy industry by means of developing fewer light industrial and agricultural undertakings. This was exactly what the political swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type did.

Here, there is a question of genuine or pretended desire to develop heavy industry.

"Our country's economic construction takes heavy industry as the center, and this point must be recognized as true." To negate this point, we shall cause our country's economic construction to slip to the side-track of capitalism. "But at the same time, we must pay full attention to the development of agriculture and light industry." That is to say, if we really intend to develop heavy industry, we must pay full attention to the development of light industry and agriculture in order to produce more consumer goods and to accumulate more capital so as to invest more of it in the heavy industry and to develop heavy industry with faster and better results. The development of agriculture can also provide a broad market for the development of heavy industry.

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is to pay full attention to the requirements of the development of light industry and agriculture with regard to investment in capital construction, the allocation of raw materials, and the arrangement of use of labor under the condition of insuring heavy industry as the center. It places the development of heavy industry on the foundation of gradually meeting the people's livelihood needs, permitting the foundation for developing heavy industry to become more solid.

Political swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type placed one-sided stress on the development of heavy industry without taking care of the people's livelihood, and impeded the development of heavy industry in reality although they superficially appeared to be developing heavy industry with good intentions. Compliance with their set of theories would result in hitting light industry, hitting agriculture, causing dissatisfaction among the people, and failure to boost heavy industry.

The correct handling of the relationship between light industry and heavy industry is a very important question.

Without a strong heavy industry we shall not be able to develop light industry independently and rapidly. Heavy industry can produce whole sets of machinery and equipment to equip light industry; iron and steel, coal,

petroleum and chemical products are also important raw material sources for modern light industry.

The development of heavy industry requires accumulation of capital. Where does accumulation come from? Ours is a socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat and we do not, and will never in the future, want to be a super power. We cannot act like the imperialists and social imperialists to push domestically the policy of increasing taxes and increasing the "scissors differential" between the price of industrial products and that of agricultural products, or adopt the method of exploiting the broad masses of workers and peasants in order to develop heavy industry. Nor can we rely on wealth plundered and expropriated from other countries or adopt the method of drawing capital from abroad by auctioneering our own resources in order to develop heavy industry. We must firmly follow the guideline of independence and self-reliance and rely on our own efforts to develop heavy industry. The victory of the people's revolution in our country and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist production relations has aroused the activism of hundred millions of people and has created a large amount of social wealth. That means that we not only must but also can rely on domestic accumulations to develop heavy industry.

Heavy industry itself can accumulate capital, so can light industry. However, as compared with heavy industry, light industry needs less capital investment, can be built at a faster speed and therefore can accumulate a larger amount of capital. Generally speaking, the construction of a medium-sized textile mill or paper mill requires much less capital investment than the construction of a medium-sized iron and steel mill. A textile or paper mill can be completed and put into operation in a year or two, and most of all of the capital investment can be recovered in two or three years. In 1970 alone, the capital funds accumulated by our country's light industry was equivalent to the sum total of capital investment put into light industrial development by our country in the 20 years since the founding of our State. The development of light industry has effectively given support to the construction of heavy industry and to socialist construction.

Quite a few light industrial enterprises are also indispensable component parts for the development of heavy industry. For example, tire lining cords are essential products for the automobile industry, capacitor paper is an essential product for the electrical engineering industry, salt production is indispensable to the development of the chemical industry, etc.

The correct handling of the relationship between light industry and agriculture is another highly important question.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. "Without agriculture there will be no light industry." Agriculture provides raw materials for light industry; the 600 million peasants form an extremely broad market for light industry; and agriculture also provides commodity grain, labor power and capital funds for the development of industries, including light industry. Cut off from this agricultural foundation, the development of light industry would become "castles in the air."

Light industrial development can in turn promote the development of agriculture. Light industrial production needs many kinds of economic crops such as cotton, bast fibers, mulberry for silkworms, sugar cane, sugar beets, and tobacco as raw materials. Thus light industry can promote agriculture by "taking grain as the key link and making an all-round development," increase the collective income of communes and brigades as well as the individual income of commune members, and strengthen and develop the collective economy of people's communes. Moreover, many kinds of by-products and waste materials after the processing of economic crops can also be used as feeds and manure to effectively promote the development of agriculture.

An overwhelming portion of light industrial products is used for people's clothing, food, housing, consumption, and travel, and this is a question bearing on the stability or instability of the livelihood of hundred millions of people. Satisfactory development of light industry will cause the people to be happy, prices to remain stable, and the market to be prosperous.

To pay full attention to the development of light industry on the basis of developing agriculture will benefit the economic exchanges between the urban and rural areas, consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin pointed out that in a state under the dictatorship of the proletariat where the peasants constitute a majority, the substance in the economic relationship between the workers and peasants should be: "The workers will hereafter work in factories that belong to themselves and produce all necessities for the state and for the peasants who constitute a majority of the population," and "they, at the same time, get all surplus agricultural products," and this is naturally through a form of "exchanging all necessities required by the peasants." At the present stage, our country's light industrial products account for a large proportion of the exchange between industrial products and agricultural products, and are in an important position in consolidating the worker-peasant alliance.

If a socialist country fails to correctly handle the relationship between the development of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture, then it will not be able to build itself with greater, faster, better, and more economical results, let alone integrate Marxism-Leninism with the country's actual practice during its socialist construction.

The guideline formulated by Chairman Mao is: To walk on two legs by simultaneously developing industry and agriculture as well as simultaneously developing heavy industry and light industry. This guideline scientifically makes clear the mutual relationship between the development of heavy industry, light industry, and agriculture, and profoundly reveals the objective laws of socialist construction, and develops Marxism-Leninism. Whether or not we thoroughly implement this guideline is a major question of whether or not we are able to develop our national economy in a planned and proportionate way; a major question of whether we are to build socialism with greater, faster, better, and more economical results or with smaller, slower, inferior, and more expensive results, and a major question of whether

or not we want the people and whether or not we want to consolidate the worker-peasant alliance. At present, some comrades still attach insufficient importance to light industry, thinking that "light industry is dispensable and it can be reduced and made to give way." Still some comrades assert that "we must develop heavy industry first before developing light industry." Such notions that place the development of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture in opposition to each other are erroneous.

Stick To the Orientation of Serving Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

"The question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." To serve the workers, peasants, and soldiers is the basic orientation for developing our country's socialist light industry and is an important question of implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." Socialist systems decide that light industry must persevere in serving the workers, peasants, and soldiers. Socialist light industry is a new type of light industry to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

To serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, we must particularly serve the peasants, who make up more than 80 percent of our country's total population. "The peasants--they are the principal constituent of China's industrial market." The realization of our country's agricultural cooperativization and the formation of people's communes, and the bumper harvests of agricultural production in consecutive years have greatly raised the rural purchasing power. This is a very important condition for the large-scale development of light industry. The development of light industrial production to provide large quantity of livelihood supplies needed by the peasants, and the exchange of these products for commodity grain and light industrial raw materials from the people's communes can satisfy the material needs of the collective economy, of the commune members and of the State, and can accumulate capital for construction to benefit the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance. This requires light industrial production to face the rural areas and to turn out more and better products for the rural areas.

Liu Shao-ch'i and company vigorously pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "profit in command" and declared that "we should undertake whatever is profitable" in an attempt to make light industry deviate from the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. The great proletarian cultural revolution criticized and repudiated the collection of revisionist trash peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and company. However, the struggle has not terminated. At present, some comrades and enterprises harbor the erroneous idea of "emphasizing large-size products and neglecting small-size products" and "emphasizing the cities to the neglect of the rural areas," indicating that the remaining pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line has not yet been eradicated. We must further unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and thoroughly eradicate "Liu's poison."

To stick to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, we require the light industrial sector to expand production, raise the quality of products, vary designs and increase varieties, and lower costs in order to make the products practical for use, economical, nice in appearance, and varied in design and low-priced in order to meet the varied demands of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Some comrades regard the popularization of services for the workers, peasants and soldiers as "simplification." This way of thinking and doing things is erroneous.

Here, we must raise a question, that is the question of quality. Chairman Mao taught us: "All products must be produced in great quantity and meet quality standards in order to be durable for wear and use." Good quality or bad quality of light industrial products is related to the personal interests of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. As far as consumers are concerned, good quality of products would enable one piece of clothing to last as long as two pieces of clothing and one article to last as long as two articles, and this is tantamount to a reduction of price and enables the consumers to get the benefit. As far as the whole society is concerned, an extension of the useful age of products implies economy of raw materials and labor power. The thousand varieties of goods produced by several score trades of light industry are used by the people daily and are mostly marketed in the rural areas. The raising of quality of light industrial goods will satisfy the people and will benefit the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance.

To stick to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, it behooves us to make penetrating investigation and research, to learn deeply from the workers, peasants, and soldiers, to find out the production and livelihood requirements of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and to plan and undertake things exactly as the workers, peasants and soldiers would do. Some enterprises insist on sending men to the rural areas to eat, live, and labor together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and to investigate the needs of the commune member masses. Some enterprises regularly bring their new products to the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, and ask for their views on them. Some enterprises send men to work at the counters of shops at fixed times in order to find out the consumers' requirement. Some enterprises put into effect rules and regulations to guarantee repairing and replacement of goods and guarantee quality. These experiences should be summed up and popularized. Light industrial departments should make innovations in the spheres of product design, production arrangement, product structure, and the appearance and packing of products to further meet the growing requirements of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

To stick to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, the basic question is a question of feeling, a question of standpoint, and a question of world outlook. We must adhere to Chairman Mao's teachings, conscientiously remold our world outlook amid the three revolutionary struggles, and "shift our footing" "to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers." Only in this way can we cherish profound class

affection for the workers, peasants and soldiers, and stick to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers in the course of light industrial construction.

Simultaneous Development of Agricultural Raw Materials and Industrial Raw Materials

To undertake industrial processing without raw material supplies is tantamount to "preparing meals without the essential ingredients." "Correct calculation in the production of raw materials.....should be given attention by every state-operated industry and cooperative industry at the beginning of their operation." Chairman Mao's teachings point out to us that light industrial development, like the development of other industries, should first grasp raw materials. Man needs food, industrial production needs raw materials, and there must be raw materials for the processing industry and this is only basic common sense. However, Liu Shao-ch'i and company desperately advocated for a long time such themes as "grasping processing to promote the production of raw materials" and "grasping the middle to bring the two ends forward." Was this not odd?

They pushed this reactionary guideline with a vicious aim to sabotage light industrial development and to sabotage socialist construction. At present, some comrades know theoretically the dependent relationship between processing and raw materials, but consider, in reality, the production of raw materials by processing departments as an "undertaking out of their proper line." Such a view greatly impedes the development of light industry and should be rectified.

The development of raw material production should place its footing within the country, on self-reliance, and on making plans to suit individual localities in order to rationally utilize local resources. Chairman Mao taught us: "Mass movement must be launched for all kinds of work, and it won't do without mass movement." The development of raw material production should likewise boldly arouse the masses to unfold mass movement so as to broaden the channels, procure materials locally, and unfold comprehensive utilization.

Seventy percent of the raw materials for our country's light industry comes from agriculture. Hereafter, a large portion of raw materials for light industry will continue to come from agriculture even after a large-scale development of raw material production. Facts since the founding of the State show that a year of bumper agricultural harvest would result in wide-margin increase in light industrial production in that year, and a year of bad harvest would result in slow development of light industrial production. This is a fixed law proved over a long period of time.

Comrades of light industrial departments must pay full attention to the question of producing agricultural raw materials. Under the leadership of Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels, light industrial departments must actively assist communes and brigades to

thoroughly implement the guideline of "taking grain as the key link and making an all-round development" to arrange well the relationship between agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery, and the relationship between grain, cotton, oil seeds, silk, tea, sugar, vegetables, tobacco, fruits, medicinal herbs, and miscellaneous products. They must implement State sowing plans and various rural economic policies, fixing an appropriate proportion between agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery, and a proportion within agriculture between grain crops and economic crops, as well as a proportion among the economic crops. Light industry must energetically give support to agricultural production to promote the development of multiple agricultural undertakings, and must assist communes and brigades to cultivate and popularize fine seed strains of economic crops. They must assist communes and brigades to raise per-mow output and unfold comprehensive utilization of industrial waste liquids, waste water, and waste dregs to produce insecticides, feeds, and fertilizers for agricultural production. Handicraft enterprises should energetically make a good job of the production and repair of farm tools. In areas with suitable conditions, light industrial departments should also set up a number of raw material bases in a planned way.

Light industrial development requires us to energetically develop industrial raw materials with the simultaneous development of agricultural raw materials and industrial raw materials. As a result of the development of modern science and technology, particularly the development of metallurgical, coal, and petroleum-chemical industries, more and more raw materials for light industry which were obtained from agriculture can now be procured from industrial channels. The energetic development of chemical fiber, plastic materials, synthetic detergents, and synthetic fatty acids have gradually raised the ratio of industrial raw materials against agricultural materials in the total light industrial raw material resources, forming an important orientation for the development of light industry of our country.

There are many advantages in developing industrial raw materials. First, it can lighten the burden placed on agriculture for producing raw materials for light industry. This means that the development of industrial raw materials is an effective support for agriculture. For example, the production of 100,000 tons of chemical fiber equals an increase of 2-3 million mow of cotton acreage; and the production of 100,000 tons of synthetic fatty acids equals an increase of 3 million mow of soybean acreage. Furthermore, industrial raw material production is not subject to the conditions of natural climate and the supply is relatively stable. Some industrial raw materials have special characteristics superior to agricultural raw materials. For example, chemical fiber has higher tensile strength, stronger resistance against wear, against acid and alkaline elements as well as special characteristics to prevent mold and it is moth-proof; these factors cannot be matched by natural fibers. Our great motherland has a vast territory and abundant resources, and the rich resources of petroleum and coal provide enormous material foundations for the development of light industry. We should fully treasure and utilize these favorable conditions and energetically develop industrial raw materials under the unified planning of the State.

Elevate Self-Sufficiency Levels of Light Industrial Goods of Provinces and Cooperative Regions

Chairman Mao taught us: "Local areas should devise methods to set up independent industrial systems. First the cooperative regions, then various provinces should also set up relatively independent industrial systems of diversified nature as long as their conditions permit." It should be noted that light industry forms an important component of these independent industrial systems. According to Chairman Mao's teaching, we should carry out light industrial construction at rational locations and with specific plans for different localities on the basis of population distribution and special resources so as to vigorously raise the level of self-sufficiency of light industrial goods of provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions or cooperative regions. This method will be beneficial to the preparations against war and will enable light industrial enterprises to be located near the market and raw material producing areas in order to fully utilize resources and to reduce long-distance shipment of light industrial goods and raw materials, to lower commodity costs and to improve the people's livelihood.

Political swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have for a long time pushed "dictatorship in every channel" within various industries and trades, strangling local activism in undertaking light industry. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the thorough criticism and repudiation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "dictatorship in every channel" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and company has greatly aroused local activism, and a mass movement for building light industry is rising strongly.

"The existence of two kinds of activism is better than that of only one kind," and "Under the unified planning of the Central authority, we should let local areas run more things." The revolutionary spirit and revolutionary enthusiasm aroused by various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions during their construction of light industry is valuable. Without such revolutionary spirit and revolutionary enthusiasm, it is impossible for light industry to be developed at a fast speed. However, the leadership at various levels should make all-round planning and comprehensive balancing after the arousing of the enthusiasm of the broad masses and local activism. Light industrial development should be included in State plans so as to make "unified understanding, unified policy, unified planning, unified command, and unified action." Light industrial departments of various places should place their footing in their own localities, bear the over-all situation in mind to prevent departmentalism and decentralism prudently. In drawing up development plans, we must correctly arrange the proportional relationship between the processing industry and raw material production. In the sphere of raw material production and supply, we must energetically open up resources, arrange supplies between surplus-supply areas and short-supply areas within the whole country and give support to fraternal areas, making contribution to the development of light industry.

Chairman Mao taught us: "We must gradually build a number of large-scale and modern enterprises as the backbone, without which it is impossible to turn our country into a strong nation with modern industries in a span of several score years. But this does not apply to most enterprises and we must build more small and medium-sized enterprises and fully utilize the industrial foundation inherited from the old society, and we should practice economy to spend less money for more undertakings." The development of light industry should be based on the simultaneous development of large enterprises as well as small and medium-sized ones with emphasis on the latter. Over the past twenty years and more, we have built a number of large light industrial enterprises as the backbone for light industrial development. It should be noted that raw material resources for light industry are dispersed, and it is apparently more important for us to place emphasis on small and medium-sized enterprises in the course of building light industry in order to place the producers close to raw material producing areas and make a good supply of light industrial goods to the rural market.

Small and medium-sized enterprises have simple equipment, need less capital investment and can be completed for production at a fast speed by utilizing simple and inferior equipment, by giving prominence to indigenous methods and by combining native methods with modern methods. They can easily use locally procured materials and fully utilize resources. They can easily adopt new technique, new skills and new materials to trial produce new products. They can easily and rapidly foster technical manpower, and learn enterprise management. They can easily integrate the cities with the rural areas, link up industry with agriculture and link up peace time with war time. This will benefit the rational distribution and the promotion of the development of industries in hinterland areas. This will also benefit the mobilization of the masses, the arousing of local activism, and the rapid elevation of the self-sufficiency level of light industrial goods of provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions or cooperative regions. In short, the emphasis on small and medium-sized enterprises will benefit our country's light industrial development with greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

Light industrial enterprises along the coastal areas have stronger foundations and higher technical standards and their products are of higher quality and made at lower cost. They turn out more new products, playing a leading role in raising the technical level and output equality of light industry of the whole country. The full utilization of the equipment capacity and technical strength of the light industrial enterprises along the coastal areas, as well as the tapping of their potentials will enable us to develop hinterland light industry with more strength and to accelerate the construction of hinterland light industry.

Our country's handicraft industry has long historical traditions and broad and massive foundations with superb skills, and we must attach importance to this in order to give free play to the role of this important strength.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, we have transformed the colonial and semi-colonial light industry of old China into independent socialist light industry and have scored important achievement in production and construction. However, we must note that our country's light industry is still youthful and is far from adequately meeting the needs of the great motherland and of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. We must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, criticize revisionism and rectify work styles, strengthen education in the spheres of ideology and political lines. We must be modest and prudent and unite together to further implement "The Constitution of the Anshan Steel Company," unfold the mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," to strive for the fulfillment of the 4th Five-Year Plan and continuously strive for the elevation of the self-sufficiency level of light industrial goods of provinces or cooperative regions.

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MECHANIZED FARMING

North China Production Brigade Mechanizes Farming

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Nov. 10, 1971)

threshing, fodder crushing and food processing is mechanized or semi-mechanized in the hsipu production brigade of the chienming people's commune in north china's hopei province. it now has 170 farm machines and implements of 16 kinds. all transportation is by vehicles. tractors are used wherever possible. led by wang kuo-fan, national model peasant and secretary of the brigade's party branch, the poor and lower-middle peasants have achieved this in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

production has risen, thanks to the people's ideological revolutionization plus changed production conditions. the brigade's grain yield averaged some 6.2 tons per hectare last year.

the great leader chairman mao praised the hsipu brigade in 1955 in these words: "our entire nation, we feel, should pattern itself after this co-op." he also said the following during the upsurge of agricultural co-operative movement throughout the country: "taking part in the co-operative movement in tsunhua county is the wang kuo-fan co-operative, originally consisting of 23 poor-peasant families and a three-quarter share in the ownership of a donkey. it was nicknamed 'the paupers' co-op.' but relying on their own efforts, in three years' time its members accumulated a large quantity of the means of production. they 'got it from the mountains,' they explained. some of the people visiting the co-operative were moved to tears when they learned what this meant." "in a few decades, why can't 600 million 'paupers,' by their own efforts, create a socialist country, rich and strong?" inspired by these words, the brigade members have kept advancing all these years.

after the people there took the socialist road they bought a large quantity of means of production out of the public accumulation funds. they built reservoirs and pumping stations, dug canals and irrigated 75 per cent of the farmland. grain output increased steadily. it averaged 4.59 tons per hectare in 1965.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, led by the production brigade party branch the commune members undertook farmland capital construction to control seepage of farmland on the hillsides. the problem of the shortage of manpower then arose. the party branch led the commune members in studying chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." this showed them the way. they decided to solve the problem of the shortage of manpower and wrest time and speed by mechanization. they got tractors to plough the land and rubber-tire carts to transport the rocks. as a result of mechanization and hard effort, they transformed a dozen hectares on hillsides into "tachai-type" terraced land in a winter and the next spring.

the production brigade bought farm machines to mechanize or semi-mechanize threshing, fodder crushing and the processing of farm and side-line products so as to save manpower. rational arrangement were made in developing agriculture, forestry, livestock raising and side-line production.

the brigade displayed the "paupers' spirit" not only in cooperation but in mechanization. it relied on itself to accumulate funds to buy machines. adhering to the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", it tapped available resources for side-line production in 1964 so as to increase collective income. at the same time, the brigade was run according to the principle of diligence and frugality. during slack farming seasons, the members were organized to collect firewood, reeds for plaiting baskets, cut stone, and extract minerals. in the past two years, they have cut 13,000 cubic metres of stone for terracing fields and sale to the state as building material. this brought the brigade 17,000 yuan. the brigade also engaged in plaiting, making kitchen utensils, grain processing and cotton ginning. in 1969 the brigade got 47,000 yuan from its side-line production, forests, orchards and animal husbandry. this enabled it to buy 75 farm machines and implements including motors and threshers.

wang kuo-fan said: "following chairman mao's teachings and taking the road indicated by him bring happiness and victory." the people of hsipu are determined to bring into fuller play their "paupers' spirit" and win still greater successes in farm mechanization.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan and Shih Shao-hua Meet Albanian Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and shih shao-hua, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with all the members of the albanian journalists' delegation led by stefi kotmilo, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "rruga e partise", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour.

members of the delegation present at the meeting were qako dango, tefta gjoleka, fatos cerkodhima, pano cuka, kirim deda and anastas kondo.

also present at the meeting were jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim, and fatbardh dedja, third secretary, of the albanian embassy in peking, and thoma nace, peking correspondent of the albanian newspaper "seri i popullit".

also present were leading members and staff members of press organizations in the chinese capital and other departments concerned including lu ying, chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng, chang chih, li lien-ching, peng hua, liu ke-ming, shao yi-hua, fan cheng-tso and tao miao-fa.

Albanian Visiting Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1971)

a 10-member visiting group from albania led by tomor cerova, party secretary of the second district of tirana, arrived here by air today.

the group was greeted at the airport by leading members of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned including wang lei, ti wen-wei and li lien-ching.

jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim, and fatbardh dedja, third secretary, of the albanian embassy here, were present.

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Reception for Chinese Government Delegation's Visit to Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 9, 1971)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, held a reception at the embassy here this evening for the visit to albania by the chinese government delegation led by chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power.

the reception was attended by shinasi dragoti, minister of construction, rahman hanku, vice-minister of construction, reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, qimo kocani, vice-minister of industry and mining, sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, and others.

comrade liu chen-hua, comrade chang pin and comrade shinasi dragoti proposed toasts at the reception which was permeated by a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the hosts and guests repeatedly drank to the steady development and enhancement of the great chinese-albanian friendship and to the good health and longevity of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Tour of Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1971)

the albanian journalists' delegation led by stefi kotmilo, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "rruga e partise", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, left peking by air today for a tour of southern china after visiting harbin, changchun, shenyang and tachai.

thoma nage, correspondent of the albanian paper "zeri i popullit" in peking, is with the delegation on its tour.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of press circles in the chinese capital including lu ying, chang cheng-teh and chang shih-cheng.

fatbardh dedja, third secretary of the albanian embassy in peking, was present.

Story About Close Friendship between Chinese and Albanian People

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1971)

an albanian girl named elda rahmanaz had a congenital cardiac malformation repaired by an operation here in fuwai hospital of the academy of medical sciences of china. fully recovered, she was discharged from the hospital on october 25th.

when she left, elda said with deep emotion: "dear comrades, i am leaving. but i'll never forget you. my heart, which the chinese comrades have healed, will always beat in unison with the hearts of the great chinese people."

the sixteen year-old girl is the daughter of an old albanian guerrilla. she used to have heart palpitations and be short of breath on running, playing ball games or taking part in other vigorous exercises. she is a militiawoman, but she could not participate in many drilling exercises owing to her heart condition.

the girl's parents brought her the great distance from tirana to peking to have her ailment cured.

comrades of fuwai hospital received elda like a sister. they expressed their determination to live up to the expectations and trust of the albanian comrades and cure her so that she could go back healthy to carry on the struggle on the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist forefront.

the doctors found after examination that her complaint was atrial septal defect. there was congenital defect between the left and right atria which caused a disorder in the circulation. by opening the heart and repairing the defect, the circulation could be made normal. but during the examination, it was noted that the pulmonary artery had a high oxygen level. this showed that there might be other cardiovascular lesions.

such complications in general calls for cardiography of the left heart. but such an examination causes the patient pain. in order to make full preparations for the operation ideologically, technically and materially, the medical workers under the leadership of the hospital party organization held consultation study classes of the hospital staff on six occasions.

"comrade bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people. every communist must learn from him." this teaching of the great leader chairman mao encouraged those in the study classes. from the dialectical viewpoint they made an overall scientific analysis of the case and made two sets of preparations. they made good preparations for the operation to repair the atrial septal defect and also prepared for a more complicated operation technically and materially. in case other lesions were found in the course of operation, measures could be taken at once to set them right.

stores of blood are a big problem in heart operations. the patient's blood type is o type with an rh-factor negative.

in china, only one or two out of 1,000 people have rh-factor negative blood and the percentage of people who have rh-factor negative of o type is even lower, being only one or two out of 4,000. the operation required having 3,000 c.c. of blood on hand for possible transfusion. but could so much blood of this type be found?

a mass effort was begun in peking, tientsin and shanghai to procure the blood needed so that the operation could be performed at an early date.

the party branch of the tientsin central blood donor station called an emergency meeting to mobilize all the staff members to tackle the task for their albanian comrade-in-arms. with profound feelings of proletarian internationalism, the staff members carefully looked page by page into the lists of thousands of blood donors for the very few people who had the required blood type. as soon as they had prepared the list of possible donors, they sent out a group to make the rounds of many units and finally located nine suitable people.

staff members of the shanghai medical laboratory promptly went into action. overnight they prepared a list of several dozen suitable donors from the hundreds of thousands on their rolls. to select the best blood, they made strict physical examinations of the prospective donors and verified the blood type. five were chosen out of the dozens.

the voluntary blood donors from peking, shanghai and tientsin saw their blood donation as a glorious internationalist duty. as a rule, one donation should not exceed 200 c.c. however, all the donors wanted to give more to help their albanian comrade-in-arms.

members of the anaesthesia and surgery departments of fuwai hospital came to the operation theatre early on the morning of october 4. they carefully checked up on all the preparations. the comrades in charge of the blood bank got the blood ready.

arriving at the operation theatre, elda looked very calm and smiled affectionately at the staff members. her strong will power to vanquish her disease inspired the medical workers.

the operation started at 11:00 a.m.

on opening the chest, the surgeons speedily cut open the pericardium and conducted intra- and extra-cardial examinations. they found the defect between the left and right atria and, apart from this, no other cardiovascular lesion. the operation was then carried out by the method of repairing an atrial septal defect.

this requires that circulation to the heart be checked so that there is a dry field. but the stoppage must not exceed eight minutes, otherwise serious cerebral accident will happen.

every minute and every second must be seized. surgeons, anaesthetists, and nurses doing the work on or off the operating table all tried their best to work quickly and well to make the operation completely successful.

the four surgeons acted in close team work around the operating table. with speedy and precise action, they

blocked the inflow and outflow of blood and then opened the heart, drained the remaining blood and sewed up the defect stitch by stitch. all this took less than six minutes, from the halt to the restarting of the blood circulation.

transfusions of 1,200 c.c. were made. the blood signifies the feelings of the twenty million people of peking, shanghai and tientsin for elda and the profound proletarian feelings of the seven hundred million chinese people for the albanian people.

sitting in the waiting room by the side of the operating theatre throughout the operation were elda's parents, waiting for the results. on hearing of the successful conclusion of the operation, elda's mother with tears of joy grasped the hand of the chairman of the hospital revolutionary committee. "i'm very glad and most grateful to you exclamation" said elda's father.

the head surgeon and nurses attended elda round the clock for 48 hours after the operation. suitable food was prepared for her. with the attentive care of the medical workers, the patient soon recovered. comrades of the hospital held a farewell gathering before she was discharged. in the chinese and albanian languages, the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms together sang "the internationale" and "we are genuine friends" and shouted "long live chairman mao exclamation," "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation"

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech at Cambodia's National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, at the reception given in peking on the occasion of the national day of the kingdom of cambodia:

your excellency respected premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

it is a great honour and pleasure for all of us, the khmers, to have the high presence of your excellency, our best friend and supporter, at our national day festival every year, and particularly today when we celebrate the 18th anniversary of our regaining of independence. allow us to express to you our most cordial and grateful salutation and to renew to you our most enthusiastic congratulations on the recent complete victory in the united nations organization won by the people's republic of china under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

your excellencies, esteemed gentlemen and ladies, the national military and civil authorities of the people's republic of china,

your excellencies, esteemed gentlemen and ladies
on the diplomatic corps and distinguished
representatives of the countries and peoples
that are friendly to the kingdom of cambodia
and the khmer people,

gentlemen, ladies, mesdemoiselles, esteemed chinese,
korean, vietnamese and laotian brothers and
sisters,

gentlemen, ladies and mesdemoiselles, esteemed
friends from asia, africa, latin america and
europe,

today on the 18th anniversary of the winning of complete independence from france by the kingdom of cambodia, allow me to thank you all most cordially for having come to honour our modest reception with your kind presence.

the presence by so many of you at this reception is a new demonstration of the friendship which your country, your people and you yourselves are giving to the struggle now being carried out by the khmer people for the total liberation of their fatherland, a country whose independence, neutrality, territorial integrity, national unity and peace were destroyed since last year by the u.s. imperialist aggressor and neo-colonialist, its valets of saigon and its under-valets of phnom-penh.

x x x x

your excellency mr. premier,

excellencies, ladies, mesdemoiselles, gentlemen,

the kingdom of cambodia is an ancient state founded more than 15 centuries ago. throughout these long centuries our nation has suffered from many foreign aggressions and faced menaces by imperialisms and colonialisms. our country was sacked, pillaged, burned and martyrized by foreign armies coming from neighbouring countries or from afar.

but the khmer people have nevertheless survived all these terrible misfortunes.

today, together with the two other fraternal peoples (the vietnamese people and the laotian people) of indochina, the khmer people are having to face the most murderous and the most destructive aggression in their history: an armed aggression from the land, sea and air and which is an impudent enterprise of neocolonialization by a state which claims to be the richest, the most powerful and the most scientifically and technologically advanced country in the world; i am referring to the u.s.a.

today there are still foreign governments and circles who, pretending to be more sensitive to the sufferings of the khmer people than the khmers themselves, are recommending more or less discretely a so-called "political" solution in order to "put an end to the war in cambodia".

these foreign governments and circles reproach the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. for not accepting and not "having in their pockets" a "peaceful solution" for cambodia. in fact, the problem of cambodia is simple and does not require one "to look for difficulties where there are none".

this problem exists only by the will of the president of the u.s.a. richard nixon and it is he alone who holds the key to the said problem. to what purpose would a "new geneva conference" or a political solution proposed by others serve if mr. nixon in the end refuses to stop his interferences in the internal affairs of our country?

you all know that such interferences are manifold:

- invasion and armed occupation of cambodia (by 110,000 american and saigonese soldiers between the first of may and the first of july 1970; by more than 20,000 saigonese soldiers from 2 july 1970 to the present).

- sending to the so-called "khmer republicans" many dozens of american officers camouflaged as "military attaches" or "advisers" in order to direct the military operations against our people's armed forces and to control the mercenary army of lon nol. moreover, "washington" has just announced that it will soon lend the services of mercenary officers from south korea, new zealand, australia, thailand, the philippines, etc. to "train" the army of lon nol.

- training of many units of the "lonnolites" and the "thanhistes" in laos, south viet nam and thailand by the c.i.a.

- direct participation by u.s. helicopters in military operations in cambodia (for strafing and shelling, transport of munitions, transport of troops, not counting the transport of the wounded).

- direct participation by the u.s. air force, the svn air force and even the royal thai air force in the war in cambodia against the people and the people's forces of national liberation (bombardment by b-52s, strafings, shellings and bombardment by "phantoms" and other jet or propeller-driven aircraft and strafings by "spookies"...). it is estimated that there are 300 to 500 u.s. air raids per day against cambodia and the victims are mostly unarmed rural inhabitants.

i have mentioned above only the interferences which are the most criminal and the most contrary to the stipulations of international law and the charter of the united nations and i have not mentioned the 340 million u.s. dollars which nixon has promised to give annually to the fascist regime in phnom-penh to allow it to survive in opposition to the will of the khmer people.

president nixon and his propaganda organs are repeating ceaselessly to the whole world that the government of the u.s.a. is giving powerful aid to the fascist regime in phnom-penh only in order to protect an "independent and neutral cambodia" against a "communist seizure".

what "communists" are mr. nixon talking about?

"red khmers"? not at all exclamation because nixon, his vice-president spiro agnew and his spokesmen affirmed to all and sundry that "all the khmers follow lon nol" and that there is no danger of a civil war menacing cambodia (sic) exclamation

from last year up to the beginning of october 1971, the same americans denounced before the world "the

aggression, the invasion and the attempt to seize cambodia by the vietcong and the north vietnamese" (sic) exclamation

now a cable from a.f.p. washington dated 28th october 1971, entitled "indication of american official circles with regard to cambodia", says: "those responsible for american policy in cambodia in the state department ... declare that they are convinced that the north vietnamese and the vietcong (sic) have no ambitions on cambodia."

this avowal is tremendous: neither the d.r.v.n. nor the n.l.f. of south viet nam have any ambitions on cambodia. and this avowal comes from the u.s. state department itself.

consequently, the entire world can see clearly that following this crucial avowal all the arguments "justifying" the armed interference by nixon in the affairs of my country have collapsed like a "castle made of cards" and that the constitutional monarchy of cambodia, arbitrarily transformed by u.s. imperialism into a militarist and fascist "republic", is a victim of an unjustified armed aggression and inadmissible neo-colonialization by the united states of america.

all governments loving justice, freedom and peace should become conscious of this abominable and archcriminal fact created by the u.s.a. and should draw the necessary conclusion with regard to the specific problem of cambodia, the "peaceful" solution of this problem and the question as to which of the "two governments" of cambodia (the r.g.n.u.c. or that of phnom-penh) represents the legality of the khmer state and the khmer people in their wish for independence.

i have said to them: the problem of cambodia is simple in its particulars. should mr. nixon stop all his armed interferences against cambodia (above all his aerial intervention), the problem will be rapidly resolved, because without the armed protection of the u.s.a., the so-called "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak will disappear as salt dissolves in water and the khmer people will rapidly reestablish peace, harmony, freedom, independence and neutrality throughout the country. that will be an important contribution to the reestablishment of peace and stability in southeast asia.

a "new geneva conference" would not bring about a true solution to our problem, because cambodia is now in a situation comparable to that in viet nam in 1954, and it would inevitably be divided into two at such a conference, and that would not be acceptable to any khmer and could only lead our people and other peoples towards a new war.

the khmer people and their national resistance (the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c.) appeal to all the countries and governments sincerely loving justice, freedom and peace to understand well and to support without reservation and without slackening their points of view and their legitimate requirements posed to the government of mr. richard nixon, the only one responsible for the non-solution of the cambodian problem.

we would like to take this opportunity to express our most profound gratitude to the people's republic of china for its multifarious and immense aid and its decisive support accorded to our struggle which is being waged in a spirit of no retreat and without accepting any

compromise against the u.s. imperialists and their valets of saigon and bangkok and its under-valets of phnom-penh and for national salvation and the total liberation of our fatherland.

we greatly rejoice at the fact that the uno has expelled categorically the chiang kai-shek clique and by implication recognized that taiwan is an integral and inalienable part of the people's republic of china. whether they like it or not, u.s. imperialism and its accomplice japanese militarism will not be able to prevent taiwan from irreversibly integrating with the motherland, the people's republic of china.

as was so well said by the eminent leaders and the glorious and heroic chinese people, the victory of the people's republic of china in the u.n.o. is a victory of all the anti-imperialist peoples.

the militant and fighting solidarity of these people will, we are convinced, bring about the victory for the other just causes: particularly the solidarity of the peoples of khmer, viet nam, laos, korea, the arab countries (including the people of palestine), africa and latin america.

the khmer people, their n.u.f.c., r.g.n.u.c. and p.a.f.n.l.c. reaffirm their total militant solidarity with all the fraternal and friendly peoples who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all the other forms of injustice, aggression, oppression and exploitation until total and common victory is won over our common enemies.

we thank whole-heartedly all these peoples for their support, solidarity and help. we express our most moving sentiments of gratitude to the 28 countries, governments and fraternal and friendly peoples of asia, africa, latin america and europe that have been so kind as to accord us their highest support, the most precious aid of all: the official recognition of the r.g.n.u.c.

we would like to take this opportunity to ask other countries and governments who are sincerely friendly to our people and sincerely love justice, democracy, freedom and peace to kindly give their official recognition to the r.g.n.u.c. in so doing, they will greatly help to accelerate the settlement of the cambodia question and consequently accelerate the restoration of peace and stability not only in cambodia but also in southeast asia, because only by outlawing the aggression and neo-colonialist undertakings by u.s. imperialism and the anti-popular regimes in its pay can one bring about this peace and stability and give them a real chance to be lasting.

it is with these sentiments that i request your permission to conclude my speech and raise my glass and drink with all my compatriots present here

to the health and long life of his excellency chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people's most respected and beloved great leader,

to the health and long life of their majesties and their excellencies the heads of state of the countries whose diplomatic representatives are present here,

to the health and long life of his excellency premier chou en-lai,

to the health of the other eminent chinese gentlemen and lady guests,

to the health of the distinguished heads of diplomatic missions and members of the diplomatic corps and their wives,

to the health of respected leaders and members of the table tennis delegations present,

to the health of all our dear guests and friends present here,

to the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese and khmer peoples,

to the victory of the peoples of china, korea, viet nam, laos and khmer against their common enemies,

to the victory of other anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, anti-neo-colonialist and anti-racist fraternal peoples of asia, africa and latin america and

to the victory of the people of the world in their struggle for peace, freedom, justice, equality and fraternity exclamation.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Cambodia's National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech made by premier chou en-lai at the reception given in peking on the occasion of the national day of the kingdom of cambodia:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme. penn nouth,

respected mr. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the national united front of cambodia,

friends and comrades,

today is the 18th anniversary of the national day of the kingdom of cambodia. we are very glad to be invited to this grand reception given by prime minister penn nouth and mme. penn nouth. first of all, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese government and people, i express the warmest festive congratulations to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of

cambodia, and mme. sihanouk, to the national united front and royal government of national union of cambodia and to the patriotic cambodian armed forces and people who are fighting valiantly in the forefront of struggle against u.s. aggression.

the cambodian people have a glorious tradition of fighting against imperialism. since its independence, the kingdom of cambodia, led by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, has consistently pursued a policy of peace and neutrality, firmly opposed u.s. imperialist aggression and interference and waged long struggles to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. especially since march last year, the heroic cambodian people, confronted with the reactionary coup d'etat instigated by u.s. imperialism and with u.s. barbarous aggression, have unfolded vigorously the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation with dauntless revolutionary heroism under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as the chairman, thus bringing the cambodian people's anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle into a new stage.

at present, the situation is excellent in the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia are growing stronger in the flames of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and have become a mighty force. within the short span of ten months and more, the patriotic cambodian armed forces and people liberated eight-tenths of the territory and seven-tenths of the population, winning brilliant victories. the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys are landed in an awkward predicament. beset with difficulties and thrown into chaos, the once unbridled lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique is now in the grip of an all-round military, political and economic crises. the great victories of the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have not only laid the foundation for the complete liberation of the cambodian nation, but also made contributions to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world. the chinese government and people heartily rejoice at every victory of the fraternal cambodian people and sincerely wish them new and still greater victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

china and cambodia are friendly neighbours. the chinese and cambodian peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. the chinese people have always regarded the just struggle of the cambodian and other indochinese peoples as their own struggle. the chinese government and people firmly support the cambodian and other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation; firmly support the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples; firmly support samdech norodom sihanouk's five-point declaration; firmly support the seven-point peace proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam; and firmly support the five-point political solution put forward by the laotian patriotic front and the appeal issued by prince souphanouvong in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the independence of laos. this stand of the chinese government and people is firm and unshakable. following chairman mao's teachings, we will firmly

unite with the peoples of cambodia, viet nam and laos and struggle jointly with them against the u.s. imperialist aggression till complete victory.

friends and comrades,

at present the world is amidst a violent upheaval. the international situation as a whole is continuing to develop in a direction favourable to the peoples of the world and unfavourable to imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries. the struggles of the people of various countries to win national liberation, safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism have undergone a greater development. an increasing number of medium and small countries are uniting in various ways to oppose aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by the superpowers. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend in the world today. this iron-clad fact has been eloquently borne out by the recent adoption by an overwhelming majority of the resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries at the general assembly of the united nations, and by the strong opposition to imperialist control and plunder and to racial discrimination expressed by many medium and small countries at the u.n. general assembly, the conference of developing countries held in lima and the summit conference of the east and central african countries convened in mogadiscio. the superpowers are finding it more and more difficult to practise power politics and hegemony and engage in their truculent acts of bullying and butchering weak and small nations at will. we believe that so long as all the oppressed nations and peoples of the world and all the medium and small countries bullied and injured by the superpowers further unite and persevere in struggle, they will surely win greater victories.

now i propose a toast

to the great victories of the cambodian and other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples of china and cambodia,

to the great friendship and militant unity among the peoples of cambodia, viet nam, laos, korea and china,

to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and mme. penn nouth,

to the health of the special envoy mr. ieng sary,

to the health of all our cambodian, vietnamese, laotian and korean comrades-in-arms present,

to the health of leaders and deputy leaders of the table tennis delegations from asia and africa,

to the health of all the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here!

Samdech Sihanouk Presides Over Reception Given by Prime Minister Penn Nouth in Warm Celebration of 18th Anniversary of Independence of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, presided over a grand reception here this evening in warm celebration of the 18th anniversary of the independence of cambodia given by samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and madame penn nouth.

attending the reception were princess monique, wife of samdech sihanouk, and mr. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the national united front of cambodia.

attending the reception upon invitation were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister.

attending were:

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and madame hyun jun keuk; laotian friends general and madame nuon mongkhunvilay; and

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association; and leaders, deputy leaders and some of the members of the table tennis delegations of various countries participating in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

the reception was held at the mansion of the royal government of national union of cambodia. a huge portrait of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and a huge portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao hung in the reception hall. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of cambodia and china. samdech sihanouk and premier chou en-lai made speeches (released in full separately) at the reception which

was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia. their speeches drew repeated warm applause. after their speeches the band played the national anthems of china and cambodia.

at a time when the situation is excellent in the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the chinese and cambodian comrades-in-arms met happily at the get-together today. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the great victory of the cambodian people and the people of the other indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and to the constant consolidation and development of the great friendship among the people of cambodia, viet nam, laos, korea and china.

also attending the reception upon invitation were:

leading members of the chinese people's liberation army hsiao ching-kuang, wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, wang hung-kun, tsao li-huai, chang ta-chih, yang kun-shan, wang yao-nan, liu hsien-chuan, lung chen-piao, chang yun-lung, chiu wei-kao and yu wei-hsin;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, lo shu-chang and chuang hsi-chuan; and

leading members of chinese government departments and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries han nien-lung, fang yi, li chiang, kuo lu, hsieh hua, wang meng, ting hsi-lin, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, hao liang, lai ta-yuan, chang cheng-teh, wang shou-jen, yao hsiao-cheng and kao wei-chin; chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling; and lu yi, a representative of the changyang china-cambodia friendship people's commune; and others.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

also attending the reception were ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia sarin chhak and madame sarin chhak, chan youran, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, chea san, keat chhon and thiounn prasith; vice-minister van piny and madame van piny; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; maname pemme peang; madame kou roun; prince norodom yuvaneath and madame yuvaneath; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the cambodian head of state; and cambodian ambassador to china ker meas.

Peking Meeting Celebrates National Day of Kingdom of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1971)

the china-cambodia friendship association, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee jointly sponsored a report meeting here this morning to celebrate the 18th anniversary of the independence of the kingdom of cambodia.

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, spoke at the meeting. mr. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the r.g.n.u.c. and the n.u.f.c., made a report on the excellent situation of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in cambodia.

attending the meeting were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and leading members of departments under the central committee of the communist party on china, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, as well as 1,500 workers, peasants and soldiers in the chinese capital.

the meeting was held at the auditorium of the chinese people's political consultative conference. huge portraits of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people hung side by side on the rostrum, flanked by the national flags of cambodia and china. opposite the rostrum were big streamers reading "firmly support the people of the three countries of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia exclamation" the meeting hall was alive with warm expressions of the urity and friendship between the chinese and cambodian people.

wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, presided over the meeting. wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, first spoke at the meeting. on behalf of the host organizations, he extended warm festive greetings to the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, to the royal government of national union of cambodia with samdech penn nouth as its prime minister and to the cambodian armed forces and people who are fighting valiantly.

in his speech, prime minister penn nouth strongly condemned the lackeys of u.s. imperialism in phnompenh, the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique, for staging the reactionary coup d'etat, undermining the independence and territorial integrity of cambodia and selling out the state sovereignty to u.s. imperialism.

he said: since the beginning of the 19th century the cambodian people have waged struggles against imperialism. they have experience in the struggle. the cambodian people are now rising up to struggle valiantly against

u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. prime minister penn nouth then introduced special envoy ieng sary to the audience. he said that ieng sary was an outstanding cadre who was leading the cambodian people in the revolutionary war against u.s. imperialism.

in his report, special envoy ieng sary, first of all, conveyed to the chinese government and people the fraternal friendship of the cambodian people and fighters. he then related how the cambodian people and the people's armed forces of national liberation, displaying high revolutionary heroism, had scored brilliant victories over the past year and more in the military, political, economic and diplomatic fields and in the work of disintegrating the enemy troops. he stated: these victories have defeated u.s. imperialism and its lackeys -- nguyen van thieu, lon nol, sirik matak and son ngoc thanh -- especially the army of lon nol, sirik matak and son ngoc thanh, the most important tool for pushing in cambodia the "nixon doctrine", namely, using cambodians to fight cambodians.

ieng sary said: the three kinds of troops of the cambodian people's armed forces of national liberation have launched active, all-out offensives against the enemy on different battlefields, big, medium-sized and small, coordinating guerrilla warfare with regular warfare. "we fight in the jungles, on mountains, in villages, on the plains, and around and inside phnompenh, throwing the enemy into disorder and panic. the enemy can neither eliminate our forces nor capture our civilian inhabitants. he is unable to take economically important areas that can help him tide over his economic crisis. on the contrary, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys -- the puppet troops of nguyen van thieu, lon nol, sirik matak and son ngoc thanh -- have suffered more than 80,000 casualties. our army has captured and destroyed more than 1,000 tons of their arms and equipment. in short, the puppet troops of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, the spectre of the 'nixon doctrine' in cambodia, are heading for their doom; they have lost the initiative and are in the process of collapsing."

referring to the brilliant victories the cambodian people have won in the political field, ieng sary pointed out: the enemy has hatched all kinds of plots, including the establishment of the bogus "republic", the hullabaloo about holding bogus elections, the drawing up of the bogus constitution and the carrying out of the "pacification" plan. "but all the criminal plots of the enemy have been exposed and shattered by our people and have ended in ignominious failure. the people of all strata, including those in phnompenh, the last hide-out of the enemy, now see clearly that the 'republic' of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, like the 'republic' of nguyen van thieu, is a 'republic' of fascist warlords. the people's struggle is growing and becoming stronger with every passing day."

he continued: "u.s. imperialism has directed the puppet clique of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh to openly proclaim the establishment of a government of fascist military dictatorship. this fascist measure shows how panic-stricken and desperate the enemy in the throes of death-bed struggle is."

ieng sary said: "while launching military and political offensives, our people have launched an offensive against

the enemy in the economic field under the watchword "disrupt, stifle and break the back of the enemy's economy and cut off the enemy's grain supplies." our people and the people's armed forces of national liberation have effectively accomplished this task. the enemy's economy is deteriorating. there is a serious shortage of grain and other daily necessities. agriculture, industry, handicrafts, commerce and foreign trade have gone bankrupt. the riel has been constantly devaluating. the banknote is as worthless as waste paper. financial deficit of the puppet regime reached 9,000 million riel this year while maximum u.s. aid will not exceed 1,000 million riel. there will still be a deficit of 8,000 million riel".

ieng sary pointed out: the cambodian people have achieved good success in the work to disintegrate the enemy forces. thousands of enemy soldiers have deserted and whole squads, platoons and companies of enemy troops have crossed over to the liberated area. the enemy's "general mobilization" plan has failed. "all this proclaims the biggest failure of the 'nixon doctrine' in cambodia."

ieng sary said: "the people of our country have been able to win these brilliant victories because first, the people of various classes, strata and nationalities in the country are united as one. holding high the banner of the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, they persist in the principle of independence, maintaining the initiative in their own hands, self-reliance and arduous struggle and, in order to win victory, are unswervingly and uncompromisingly carrying out a heroic struggle. on the other hand, under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, the part of the r.g.n.u.c. working abroad has defied hardships, overcome difficulties and worked industriously day in and day out in order to deal with the enemy in the international arena.

"secondly, through firm, flexible and tactful activities in keeping with the actual conditions in cambodia, samdech sihanouk and samdech penn nouth have continuously pushed forward the people's national revolutionary war and spread the news of the cambodian people's victories throughout the world. in either adverse or favourable circumstances, the line and political stand adhered to by the two samdechs have fully proved their shining patriotism. their patriotism and unyielding militancy have provided an example for all our fighters abroad.

"thirdly, on the basis of equality and mutual respect, the people of the three indo-chinese countries, proceeding from the spirit of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, are firmly and closely united in order to strike at their common enemy -- the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs. this unity constitutes an important factor in winning the victories.

"the fourth reason is the support and aid from the peoples of the world, including those of the chinese and korean governments and peoples. in his statement of may 20, 1970, chairman mao tsetung pointed out that the chinese people would firmly support the three indo-chinese peoples

till final victory. under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party with chairman mao as its leader, china and her people have provided a powerful backing for the three indo-chinese peoples. the victory of the chinese government and people in the united nations which has thrown u.s. imperialism and its lackeys into utter confusion is a tremendous support to the fighting cambodian people."

ieng sary said: since the coup d'etat of march 18, 1970, the cambodian people have implemented the principle of undertaking construction while engaging in fighting in line with the spirit of building up strength and destroying the enemy effective strength. the strength of the people is growing with each passing day. the liberated areas in cambodia now cover eighty per cent of the territory and embrace a population of nearly five million. in line with the principle and basic spirit of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk's message to the cambodian people on march 23, 1970, a heroic army made up of guerillas, local units and regular troops is growing rapidly. at present, the people's armed forces of national liberation are being constantly and rapidly consolidated and developed.

ieng sary pointed out: "our fighters are carrying on the people's national liberation revolutionary war in the spirit of serving the people and wiping out the enemy. the line on army building of the cambodian people's armed forces of national liberation has been and is being actively implemented in the light of the rapidly developing actual situation in cambodia and the world. we are convinced that thanks to this clearly defined line, we are sure to win though the cambodian people's armed forces of national liberation will still have to undergo protracted and arduous tests."

the special envoy added: "the national united front of cambodia, both at home and abroad, has achieved firm unity, and it is valiantly overcoming difficulties and scoring successes at its posts at home and abroad. in our liberated areas the people are leading a genuinely free and democratic life and they have become masters of their own destiny. under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia, the people's regime is being daily consolidated. now this regime has taken deep roots among the broadly united patriotic people of various classes and strata including patriotic and progressive members of the royal family and personalities of high social positions. under the leadership of samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister, and mr. khieu samphan, vice-prime minister, the royal government of national union of cambodia which includes members both at home and abroad has been formed. in the short space since the establishment of our royal government of national union of cambodia, it has gained the official recognition of 28 peace-loving, justice-upholding and progressive countries."

ieng sary declared: "our slogan in the economic field is: 'rifle in one hand to kill the enemy, hoe in the other to do productive labour'. the people of our country are redoubling their efforts in production and in defence of their fruits of victory. in the teeth of multifarious difficulties, the cambodian people are conscientiously implementing the principle of relying on their own efforts to achieve sufficiency in food and clothing, support the cambodian people's armed forces of national liberation and defeat the enemy."

he pointed out: in the fields of culture and art, full scope is given to songs with revolutionary content and imbued with revolutionary heroism. a new morality that opposes corruption and upholds honesty, internationalism, equality in mutual relations and mutual understanding is being fostered.

ieng sary said: "these achievements which are daily increasing have brought about a complete change in our situation and the enemy's. the enemy is more and more disintegrating and in worse chaos. he is now in his deathbed throes. on our side, we are more united and consolidated, with our ranks at home and abroad in closer unity. our people and the soldiers of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces are winning one victory after another in their advance towards final victory."

he said: "u.s. imperialism and its lackeys have met with a disastrous defeat. but they are still stubbornly dragging on their war of aggression. though the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique is drawing nearer to its doom, it will still continue its death-bed struggle. their masters will continue to use these lackeys until they get into an impasse in which case they have to either leave cambodia or be wiped out. therefore, in the coming dry season the enemies will certainly intensify their activities and resort to various political, military and diplomatic schemes so as to deceive our people and the people of the world."

ieng sary exposed the intensified collusion of u.s. imperialism, its puppets in saigon and bangkok, and the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique in their attempt to hatch new plots of aggression in the military and political fields. he said: "though u.s. imperialism is compelled to come to china with a white flag, it is still sticking to its vicious intrigues of denying the rights of the weak and small countries and resorting to new trickery to deceive world public opinion. u.s. imperialism and its running dogs are continuing their bombing and strafing of our villages, killing our people and trying their utmost to protect their sanctuary."

ieng sary said: "the cambodian people, the people's national liberation armed forces, the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian head of state, as its chairman and the interior and exterior parts of the royal government of national union of cambodia are determined to unite as one, bring into play the strength of the people's national liberation revolutionary war and attack the enemy on all fronts. in accordance with the policy of independence, self-reliance and working hard to win victory, the cambodian people, the people's national liberation armed forces, the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia will make further efforts to attack the enemy in the military field, in politics, economy and foreign affairs and in the work of disintegrating him."

he said: "under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman and the royal government of national union with chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the front samdech penn nouth as its prime minister and mr. khieu samphan as its deputy prime minister, our people are determined to unite on a wide scale, wage resolute struggle, overcome all difficulties and hardships, win more and greater victories, make no compromise

or retreat, wipe out the enemy, smash the enemy's espionage activities and psychological warfare and defend the liberated areas. imbued with firm revolutionary optimism, the cambodian people and the people's armed forces of national liberation are confident of the inevitable defeat of u.s. imperialism and its running dogs, the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique. therefore they warmly welcome the appeals of march 23, 1970 and january 18, 1971 and the appeal of september 30, 1971 to the intellectuals in the liberated areas issued by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, chairman of the national united front of camoodia, and the appeal of mr. khieu samphan. these inspiring calls have further aroused our people and fighters to fight heroically, wipe out the enemy and build an independent, peaceful and neutral new camoodia with sovereignty, territorial integrity, democracy and prosperity."

special envoy ieng sary said in conclusion: "we cambodian people and people's armed forces of national liberation are resolved to act in accordance with the spirit of the indo-chinese peoples' summit conference, and unite with the people of viet nam and laos on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual respect and strike at our common enemies, the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. we are firmly convinced that no sabotaging schemes by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs can split the unity of our three peoples which is built on the basis of common interests.

"we cambodian people are also resolved to unite with the people of china and korea, our comrades-in-arms who have gone through storms and stress with us, in the struggle against the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. at the same time, our people are determined to further strength our unity with all the peace-loving people the world over, including the american people, in the struggle against the u.s. aggressors and for the people's national liberation."

the speeches of both prime minister penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary drew outbursts of warm applause. the workers, peasants and soldiers present at the meeting thanked them for bringing to the chinese people the news of victories of the cambodian people fighting on the front and the profound friendship of the cambodian people, and for providing a valuable opportunity for them to learn from the heroic cambodian people. the audience expressed firm determination to follow the great leader chairman mao's teachings and give all-out support to the people of cambodia, viet nam and laos in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

the distinguished cambodian guests attending the meeting upon invitation were: madame penn nouth; ministers of the royal government of national union sarin chhak and madame sarin chhak, chan youran, thiounn mumm, general and madame duong sam ol, chea san, keat chhon and thiounn prasith; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; madame van piny, wife of the second vice-minister of foreign affairs; and ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china.

present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned hsiao ching-kuang, han nien-lung, li chiang, chung yu-yi, shen chien, lin chia-mei, wang chen, lu wei-chao, kang mao-chao, yang ling, wang hsiao-yi and kuo tung-chun.

Delegation of NUFC and RGNUC Leaves Peking for DRVN on Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1971)

a delegation of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia left peking by special plane this morning for the democratic republic of viet nam on a friendly visit. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c., is head of the delegation, and sarin chhak, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., its deputy head.

members of the delegation are: general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister of military equipment and armament of the r.g.n.u.c.; chea san, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister of justice and judicial reforms of the r.g.n.u.c.; keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister delegate to the prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c.; thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation of the r.g.n.u.c.; sien an, member of the n.u.f.c. central committee and ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the d.r.v.n. (already in hanoi); and sauv kim hong, member of the n.u.f.c. and official of the r.g.n.u.c. foreign ministry.

present at the airport to see the delegation off was li hsien-nien, chinese vice-premier of the state council.

also present were:

chan youran, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister of popular education and youth of the r.g.n.u.c.; thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister of economy and finance of the r.g.n.u.c.; madame sarin chhak, wife of the minister of foreign affairs; wife of general duong sam ol; van piny, member of the n.u.f.c. central committee and second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c.; ker meas, member of the n.u.f.c. central committee and cambodian ambassador to china; and other members of the n.u.f.c. and other officials of the r.g.n.u.c.;

keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, han hsu, acting director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; lu wei-chao, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry and kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia; and

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the d.r.v.n. to china; nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the embassy; and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Ambassador to Canada Huang Hua Leaves for New Post

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Nov. 9, 1971)

chinese ambassador to canada huang hua left here for his new post by air this afternoon.

he has been appointed deputy head of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations and permanent representative of china on the security council of the united nations.

huang hua was seen off at the airport by tom read, deputy chief of the protocol division of the external affairs department of canada, and some diplomatic envoys to canada. officials of the chinese embassy here were also present.

before his departure, ambassador huang hua called on canadian prime minister p.e. trudeau and bade him farewell. in the last few days, he also bade farewell to lucien lamoureux, speaker of the canadian house of commons, and ministers of the canadian government.

yesterday afternoon, governor-general of canada roland michener gave a farewell tea party for huang hua. canadian secretary of state for external affairs mitchell sharp gave a farewell dinner for him at noon yesterday.

yesterday evening, the chinese ambassador gave a farewell reception. present were p. martin, leader of the canadian government in the senate; jean-luc pepin, minister of industry, trade and commerce; otto e. lang, minister of manpower and immigration; and many diplomatic envoys to canada.

Canadian Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1971)

the 15-member delegation jointly formed by the canada-china friendship associations of the cities of vancouver and victoria of canada left here by train today on a tour of southern china after visiting peking, tangshan and other places. the delegation will then leave for home.

wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met with and feted all members of the delegation while they were in peking.

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets and Fetes Canadian Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1971)

li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, met and feted canadian friend mr. alvin hamilton this evening, and had a friendly talk with him. present on the occasion were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations including sun so-chang and li chuan.

mr. hamilton arrived in peking on november 5 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade after attending china's 1971 autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow. during his stay in peking, the canadian friend visited a people's commune, a factory, the palace museum and other places.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Fetes Iranian Trade Delegation to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1971)

chen chien, vice-minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here at noon today in honour of the iranian trade delegation to china led by abdol ali farmanfarmaian, vice-president of the iran chamber of commerce, industry and mine.

attending were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned including wang wen-lin, chou chuen, tsui oing, liang lien-ho, shen lien-chun and chang chi-chuan.

ardeshir lopfalian, second secretary of the iranian embassy here, was present.

the banquet was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the chinese and iranian people.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Iranian Trade Delegation to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the iranian trade delegation to china led by abdol ali farmanfarmaian, vice-president of the iran chamber of commerce, industry and mine.

present on the occasion was a. nayernouri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy in peking.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned including chen chieh, ho ying, hsi yeh-sheng, wang wen-tin, chang hsing-chiao, chai wen, shen jo-yun and liang yin-chu.

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Iranian Embassy in Peking Gives Banquet for Iranian Trade Delegation to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1971)

a. nayernouri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy in peking, gave a banquet here at noon today for the visit to china of the iranian trade delegation.

attending the banquet were abdol ali farmanfarmaian, head of the iranian trade delegation to china and vice-president of the iran chamber of commerce, industry and mine, and all the members of the delegation and arvin, leader of the iranian table tennis delegation to the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

present were pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and chen chieh, vice-minister, of foreign trade, and leading members of other departments concerned including ting hsi-lin, ho ying, han hsu and wang wen-tin.

k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, was also present.

charge d'affaires ad interim a. nayernouri and vice-minister chen chieh spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, a. nayernouri said: though establishing diplomatic relations not long ago, iran and china have moved an important step towards development and consolidation of the relations between the two countries in various fields. he expressed his belief: this is only the beginning. the exchange of delegations between the two countries and activities in various fields will increase in the future and friendship between iran and china will become even closer.

vice-minister chen chieh said in his speech: there is a long-standing, traditional relations of friendship between the people of china and iran. the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in august this year has fully conformed to the common aspirations of the two peoples. we are happy to see the development of china-iran friendly relations on a new basis. he added: the current friendly visit to china of the iranian trade delegation headed by abdol ali farmanfarmaian will play a positive role in promoting the friendship between the two peoples and the development of trade between the two countries.

CHINA AND ITTF

ITTF Honorary Treasurer Jean Mercier and His Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1971)

the honorary treasurer of the international table tennis federation jean mercier and his wife arrived here by air this evening to see the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament on invitation.

present at the airport to greet the guests were liang cho-hui; deputy secretary general of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee and vice-chairman of the chinese table tennis association; huang min-wei, deputy secretary general of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee; and representatives of junior table tennis players in the capital.

a.k. vint, honorary secretary general of the international table tennis federation who is in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Former Italian Vice Premier Visits Tsinghua University

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1971)

pietro nenni, former vice-premier, former foreign minister and life senator of italy, and his party this morning visited tsinghua university in the company of li yao-wen, chinese vice-foreign minister, and hu shu-tu, a leading member of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the foreign ministry. they received a warm welcome from leading members of the university revolutionary committee.

the leading members of the university revolutionary committee gave mr. nenni and the other distinguished guests a general account of the university and described the revolution in education there. the guests saw the performance of a small transistorized electronic computer.

antonino restivo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the italian embassy here, accompanied mr. nenni on his visit.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Table Tennis Delegation from Kuwait Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Nov. 9, 1971)

the table tennis delegation from kuwait with abdullah yousef jamal, president of the table tennis association of kuwait, as its leader left here for peking by train this afternoon after a friendly visit to tientsin.

the delegation arrived here from peking yesterday. pi chien-chang, a leading member of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation that evening. pi chien-chang and delegation leader jamal spoke at the banquet which was alive with expressions of unity and friendship between the people of china and kuwait. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant growth of the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and kuwait.

during their stay here, the friends from kuwait visited factories, docks at the tientsin new harbour and a department store and made a round of the city. the guests were warmly welcomed by leading members and revolutionary people of the units which they visited.

upon its arrival in and departure from tientsin, the delegation was welcomed and seen off at the railway station by leading members of the tientsin municipal physical culture and sports commission, the tientsin branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the tientsin municipal table tennis association, as well as local table tennis players.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Republic of Lebanon

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1971)

in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of lebanon have decided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations, effective november 9, 1971 and the exchange of ambassadors within three months.

the chinese government reaffirms that taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. the lebanese government takes note of this statement of the chinese government.

the lebanese government recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china.

the chinese government and the lebanese government have decided through consultation to provide all necessary assistance for the establishment and the performance of the functions of embassies in their respective capitals on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with international practice.

(signed)
tian chih-tung
representative of the government of the people's republic of china

(signed)
joseph harfouche
representative of the government of the republic of lebanon

paris, november 9, 1971

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Second Korean Visiting Group to China Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1971)

the second visiting group to china of the democratic people's republic of korea with han wai ryong, a bureau director of the korean state scientific and technical commission as its leader, and kim song som, a section chief of the ministry of commerce as its deputy leader, left here by train this evening for a visit to shenyang, anshan and other places before leaving for home. the delegation is accompanied by li chuan-chung, deputy director of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

the visiting group was seen off at the railway station by leading members of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned chou jung-kuo, ti wen-wei and others as well as more than 200 revolutionary people in the capital. yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking also went to the station to see the group off.

the second korean visiting group had visited changsha, shaoshan, kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai, nanking and tientsin.

Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea Visits Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 10, 1971)

the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea led by sin in ha wound up its visit to hangchow and left the city for kwangchow by special train yesterday evening.

present at the railway station to give the troupe a warm send-off were lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, hsia chi, deputy political commissar of the chekiang provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, chiu chiang, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and more than 1,000 p.l.a. fighters, revolutionary art and literary workers and other revolutionary people. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms sang "the song of unity", "people of the world are sure to win" and other revolutionary songs at the railway station. they tightly clasped each other's hands and expressed the wish that the militant friendship and unity of the chinese and korean people would last for ever.

the troupe arrived here from shanghai on november 8. comrade lai ko-ko gave a banquet to warmly welcome the troupe that evening. during their stay here, the korean comrades visited the tungfanghung silk mill and made an excursion to the west lake and other places of interest. they had a happy get-together with little red soldiers and revolutionary people at a lake-side park. comrade nan ping, chairman, and comrades hsiung ying-tang, lai ko-ko and hsieh cheng-hao, vice-chairmen, of the provincial revolutionary committee, met with all comrades of the troupe yesterday evening. together they saw theatrical items jointly given by art workers of the two countries.

Chinese Team Escorting Animals and Plant Seeds to Korea Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 10, 1971)

the chinese team escorting animals and plant seeds to korea left here for home today. this team is led by chu yu-hsuen, responsible member of the peking public utility bureau, and li chang-ten, responsible member of the peking zoo.

seeing them off at the railway station were kim dae sik, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; om chang ryong, director of the orchard bureau and han in su, vice-director of the foreign relations bureau.

present also at the station was liu chun-pei, first secretary of the chinese embassy in pyongyang.

during its stay in korea, the team visited mangyongdae, birth-place of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and made visits in pyongyang,

hamhung and wonsan. wherever it went it was accorded an enthusiastic welcome and a warm reception by the korean comrades.

yesterday evening, the pyongyang municipal people's committee gave a farewell dinner for the team.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Delegation to China Returns Home

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Nov. 8, 1971)

the pakistan delegation returned here this noon after a friendly visit to china.

z.a. bhutto, chairman of the peoples' party; air marshal a. rahim khan, air commander-in-chief; sultan m. khan, foreign secretary; and other members of the delegation were warmly welcomed at the airport by ghias uddin ahmed, defence advisor to the president, mumtaz alvie, additional secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, and other officials.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and military attache of the chinese embassy sun pei-jung were also present.

speaking to newsmen at the airport, bhutto said that the delegation's visit to china is a complete success. he expressed thanks to the chinese government and people for the very warm hospitality and friendly reception accorded to the pakistan delegation in peking.

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Gives Dinner in Honor of Pakistan Delegation to China

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Nov. 9, 1971)

the chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the pakistan delegation which had just returned home after a visit to china.

attending the dinner were z.a. bhutto, chairman of the peoples' party; air marshal a. rahim khan, air commander-in-chief of pakistan; sultan m. khan, foreign secretary; lieutenant general gul hassan, chief of general staff of the general headquarters; rear-admiral rashid ahmad, chief of staff of the navy headquarters and other members of the delegation.

also present on the occasion were lieutenant general s.g.m.m. peerzada, principal staff officer of the president; ghias uddin ahmad and other high-ranking government officials.

chao cheng-yi, counsellor, and sun pi-jung, military attache, of the chinese embassy were also present.

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrades Li Teh-sheng and Kuang Jen-nung Meet Romanian Delegation of Ministry of Transportation and Tele-communications

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1971)

Li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and kuang jen-nung, director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, here this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the romanian delegation of the ministry of transportation and tele-communications led by major general iosif ioan stoian, vice-chairman of the council of the civil aviation under the ministry of transportation and tele-communications of romania.

iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim, and octavian gavris, first secretary, of the romanian embassy in peking, were present on the occasion.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned liang ou, ma jen-hui, li lien-ching, wang chien-kung, kao lu, kan mai, han li-ping and teng chao-tsung.

after the meeting, comrade li teh-sheng gave a banquet in honour of iosif ioan stoian and other romanian comrades.

Romanian Delegation of Ministry of Transportation and Tele-communications Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1971)

the delegation of the ministry of transportation and tele-communications of romania led by iosif ioan stoian, vice-chairman of the council of the civil aviation under the ministry, left here for home by air this morning after a visit to china.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of organizations concerned li lien-ching and others. iosif chivu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the romanian embassy in peking, was also present.

while in peking, the romanian delegation visited a people's commune and went to scenic spots and places of historical interest. the delegation also visited shaoshan, changsha and kwangchow.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1971)

president siaka stevens of sierra leone on november 8 received nieh ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in sierra leone, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him, according to a report from freetown.

solomon pratt, minister of external affairs of sierra leone, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND UN

Delegation of People's Republic of China to 26th Session of UN General Assembly Leaves Peking for New York

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1971)

chiao kuan-hua, head of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations and vice-minister of foreign affairs; representatives fu hao, hsiung hsiang-hui and chen chu; deputy representatives tang ming-chao, an chih-yuan, wang hai-jung, hsing sung-yi and chang yung-kuan; and the staff of the delegation left here for new york by air this afternoon to attend the session. huang hua, deputy head of the delegation, is already abroad.

leading party and government comrades chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, kuo mo-jo and chi peng-fei, and more than 4,000 peking revolutionary people and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army were at the airport to give the delegation a warm send-off.

when the head of the delegation, chiao kuan-hua, and other members of the delegation arrived at the airport the crowds burst into cheers "warm send off to our delegation to the u.n. general assembly exclamation" "long live the victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, a long, long life to him exclamation" the cheers mingled with warm applause and the beating of drums and cymbals. the airport was permeated with a most enthusiastic, revolutionary atmosphere.

the members of the delegation then walked round to bid farewell to the cheering crowds waving bouquets and silk scarves and leading members of various circles. the delegation members shook hands with sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of albania, algeria and other countries at the airport seeing them off. they thanked the governments and

peoples of these countries for their efforts to restore to the people's republic of china all her legitimate rights in the united nations.

also present at the airport were:

leading members of various departments of the central committee of the chinese communist party and the government keng piao, hua kuo-feng, yu chiu-li, su yu, su ching, li yao-wen, han nien-lung, huang chen, liu hsin-chuan, ma wen-po, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, fang yi, chen mu-hua, li liang-han, chen shao-kun, yi wen, li shui-ching, chang wen-pi, chien chih-kuang, sha feng, yin cheng-chen, fan tzu-yu, yang chieh, li chen, hsieh hua, liu hsi-yao, chih chun, wu ching-tung, jen yun-chung, shen chien, yang teh-chung, yu chan, han li-yeh and chen teh-ho;

ngapo ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman, and hsieh fu-min, chi fang, lo shu-chang, chu ko-chen and pei shih-chang, members, of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

fu tso-yi, vice-chairman, and chou pei-yuan, standing committee member, of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference;

leading members of various general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison hsiao ching-kuang, chang tsai-chien, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, wang hui-chiu, chang ta-chih, chen shih-chu, chen hung, huang wen-ming, liu hsien-chuan, chen hsien-jui, wu chung, chai cheng-wen, chang ting and ma jen-hui;

leading members of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs including wu teh, chang hsi-jo, huang tso-chen, wang kuo-chuan, ting hsi-lin, ting kuo-yu and hsieh ching-yi; and

leading members of the peking press chang chi-chih, shih shao-hua, liu chien-kung, tai cheng-yuan, lu ying and tsui chin-yao.

the head of the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question was also present.

Zambian President Receives Head of Chinese Exhibition Delegation

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Nov. 7, 1971)

kenneth david kaunda, president of the republic of zambia, received li yung-ting, head of the chinese exhibition delegation, in the state house here today. chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen and counsellor of the chinese embassy hou chi-wen were also present.

president kaunda had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

the exhibition on china's achievements in economic construction was held here from october 16 to 31.

END

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